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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 245 BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Oct.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	15,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
12th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	16,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
22nd ,,	NARINGA* ..	6,607
2 th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8 193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec. 1925	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
17th Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
17th Oct.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaKathiawar.
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi viaKathiawar.
22nd ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
29th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne and Sydney via Colombo.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	5th Oct	15th Oct.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Kamiyama	5976	20 th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	594	28th ,,	11th Nov.
Morioka Maru	S. Kameya	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dece.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th Nov.	13th Dece.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
HONOLULU MARU	R. Yamanoi	5750	26 Sept.	9 Oct.
BORNEO MARU	K. Ohara	6864	3 Oct.	13 Oct.
ALTAI MARU	M. Meguro	7772	7 Oct.	20 Oct.
SUMATRA MARU	Y. Saito	5750	11 Oct.	25 Oct.
SHUNKO MARU	T. Konishi	6777	26 Oct.	9 Nov.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "Shosen."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	46,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
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Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5.000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
White Office Trousers 3 for ..	13	0	0
White Oxford Twill Shirts 3 for	12	0	0

Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.
J. DIAS & BROS.
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TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
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Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?
You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing
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Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
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FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY 4

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. — 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
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The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
C. M. SHAH & Co., Chief Agents:— For Bombay Presidency, Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum, Back Road, Bombay.
S. H. THACKER, Chief Agents:— For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad
P. C. RAY, M. A. B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
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FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 8.).

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you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you
A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
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BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Gujarati-knowing LADY GRADUATE for the Ladies' Department of the Central Bank of India. Apply in writing to the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 204

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MANAGER, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CLERK, etc., for a big Bank to be opened shortly with its H/O Amritsar and branches in various Principal Towns. Cash security is most essential. Apply to—CAPTAIN J. W. MASSAY, Amritsar.
A 20913

WANTED—Educated (either graduate or under) smart and accomplished LADY as TETOR and COMPANION for two Princesses aged about 5 and 10 in a Native State in Gujarat. Knowledge of Sanskrit or Gujarati or Hindi is essential. Applications are invited sharply with testimonials and photo if available, stating age, qualification, salary required and terms, if any, to propose informing names and other arts known. Nature should be jovial with a liking for teaching children. Apply Box No. 536 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 20925

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop,

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamhlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandjbagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE—ON VIEW in Bungalow opposite Station Colaba, Wodenouse Road, property of S. Corr, Esqr. and others. Complete set of Jacobian dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Roberts, Jacobian chesterfield suites, handsome cabinets and large zundah almirahs, gramophone, Oliver typewriter, glass, crockery, plated ware etc., to be sold on SUNDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.
T 20928

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines at wholesale rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal.
T R11062

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 500—50—650 plus Motor Cycle allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem.

The conditions of appointment are as follows:—

(i) That the candidate should be not less than 28 years old.
(ii) Must either be an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers or an Associate Member of the Institute of Engineers, (India).
(iii) The appointment will be for 5 years (with option to renew for a further term).

The successful candidate will be on probation for a period of one year and if found satisfactory at the end of that period will be confirmed in his appointment.

Applications together with copies of testimonials and a brief statement of educational qualifications and previous employment will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th November, 1924.

Actual expenses from Burma or India will be paid to join the appointment.

SHWAY THA,
President,
Akyab Municipality.

Akyab:
The 6th October, 1924. 20924

NOTICE

THE POONA BANK LTD.
AND REDUCED
in Liquidation.

THE CREDITORS of the above mentioned Bank are required on or before the 20th day of November, 1924, to send their names and addresses and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) and the particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Liquidator of the said Bank, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

SUNDAY the 4th day of January 1925 at 2 o'clock in the noon at the Liquidator's office in House No. 335 in Sadashiv Peth, Poona, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

L. J. APTE.
Liquidator,
Poona Bank Ltd. & Reduced.
Poona 13th October, 1924.
20923

TENDERS.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January, 1925, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1924.

A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 one only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store Keeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad,
D/ 9th October, 1924. 20915

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
Suit No. 2438 of 1924.

Messrs. HAJI SAKUR GANI, a firm, carrying on business as Sugar Merchants at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

NATWARLAL DURGASHANKER of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carried on business as Sugar Merchants at Khand Bazar, without the Fort and residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendant.

To

NATWARLAL DURGASHANKER, Esq.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that HAJI SAKOOR GANI, the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted the above suit against you claiming from you Rs. 7,263-6-0 with interest at per cent. per annum from 5th June, 1924, costs and interest and take notice 10th of November, 1924, has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the same and that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence. You are required to file your written statement on or before the 6th October, 1924, and the affidavit of document on or before the 16th October.

Witness Sir LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of August, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 20th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO.,
20926 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS—252 BAGS OF JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Housein Abdul Rehman and Co., and on account and at the risks of Messrs. Hillel Bros., Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Messrs. Housein Abdul Rehman and Co., at Kaji Sayed Street, Khand Bazar, the following:—

25 Tons—252 Bags of Java White Sugar per S. S. "Nawab."

N.B.—Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the above goods lying at Shed No. 6, Victoria and Princess Docks, before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by John Robert, Deoji Kanji, and other well-known makers, etc., etc.,

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at The Automobile Co., Ltd., premises, Appa Balg Estate 5-12, Queen's Road, near Charni Road Station, the made-to-order complete household furniture by the above mentioned well-known makers, full iron framed sweet toned semi grand piano, "His Master's Voice" gramophone cabinet, rich glass and crockery, best platedware by Reed and Barton, Mappin and Webb, Walker and Hall, silverware, sliding, dining table for 18 persons, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons, rich carpets, wardrobes, silk tapestry lined Chesterfield suite, very rich cabinets, writing tables and show-cases, reclining sofas, rich wooden bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs and dressing chest of drawers, hat-stands, perambulator, Godrej's safe on stand, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman proceeding home.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

J. S MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR KNOWN AS THE DADAR MARKET OPPOSITE DADAR STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdulla Joosub Cassim Mitha and pursuant to the Power of Sale given to the Surviving mortgagees under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1922, and made between Meghji Mulji of the first part, the said Abdulla Joosub Cassum Mitha of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Thursday the 16th day of October 1924.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras Land or ground situate lying and being at Dadar Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1109 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages or tenements thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 538/539/540 (and 540 (2) and Street Nos. 171/172/173 and Street No. 1 in rear road and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 471 and 471 New No. 12478, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 1/2009 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the Private Road belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Co., on or towards the South by property belonging to the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the East and North by the Dadar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at Gresham Buildings, Fort or to the Undersigned.

J. S MODY AND CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 16th Oct. 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the following Jewellery ornaments at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Sha Ramkrishnadas Girdheridas Calcuttawala the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Sheth Thakersidas Nandlal the Mortgagor:—

PARTICULARS OF THE JEWELLERY.

1 Diamond Ring, Diamond weig. about 5½ Ratis.
3 Diamond Rings.
1 Diamond Ring, Diamond weig. 1½ Ratis about.
1 Packet of 6 Diamonds of about 1½, 1-10 aimis, 2½ and 1½ Ratis respectively.
1 Packet Diamonds weig. about 46 Ratis.
1 packet Diamonds weig. about 8½ Ratis.
2 Pearl Bunches weig. about 80 Chans.
3 Pearl Bunches weig. about 30 Chans.
One lot Pearl Bunches weig. about 230 Chans.

The above jewellery ornaments are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY the 16th instant sell by public auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Parel Road, Bhindi Bazar next to the mosque Satar the following:—

One large structure bearing B Ward Nos. 2284, 2285, to 2299 (2) Street Nos. 481-501 503 and 1 to 16 consisting of shops, stables, etc, at Bhindi Bazar for removal.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 CASES BOBBINS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Room, by order of the Bank concerned and on account of the concerned:—

20 cases each 50 gross of Ring Bobbins enamelled as Code No. 14, Red at top to be fit to Howard spindles.

1 case 50 gross of Varnished Conical Bobbins to be fit to Howard spindles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT AGAR ROAD, BHANDARWADA, DADAR, AND AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, DADAR.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on the following days sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Pascol Salvador Nunes and Bruno Francis Nunes, the undermentioned properties under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 6th November 1919, and made between the said Pascol Salvador Nunes and Bruno Francis Nunes of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

I—Agar Road, Bhandarwada, Dadar, property on FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 909 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 3751, Old Survey No. 2/413 and New Survey No. 3/1778, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "G" Ward No. 2739 (1) 2739 (2) and Street Nos. 204, 204A and all which premises are situate at Bhandarwada Road at Dadar at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the Oart of Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora De Salvacao and partly by the Oart of Marthandra Esavarnath Joshi on the West by the property of Felix Nunes and partly by a private passage leading from Bhandarwada Road to the premises on the North by the Oart of Thomas De Silva and on or towards the South by the Oart of Ignatio De Silva and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

II—Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, property on SATURDAY, the 8th proximo at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of parcel of Fazandari ground together with the messuage tenements hereditaments and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being in the Oart of Kashinath Babaji More at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1874 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1448 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4317 and Street No. 677 and bounded on or towards the North by the Compound wall of the said Oart on the South by land forming part of the said Oart on the East by a passage and on the West by a water channel.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th October, 1924, at 9 a.m. at the premises the material for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 11-13, 472-474, 508-512, 516-520, 522-528, 530-534, 21-35; Case Nos. 281, 165, 112, 114, Memonwada Nagdevi Street and Chunam Kiln Street.

Building Street Nos. 885-893, 853-855; Cases Nos. 297, 302; Jail Road East.

Building Street Nos. 43-A 296, 297, 321-A; 322 A, 312, 319, 386; Cases Nos. 10, 249, 259, 268, 353, Worlee Middle Kakhadi.

MENESSE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
The Premier Picture Palace of the East
TO-NIGHT
6, 8 & 10 P. M.
"THE KING OF WILD HORSES"

A wonderful story of a wonderful horse. Hal Roach who produced that famous picture "The Call of the Wild" has made another marvellous film this time with a horse who acts with the intelligence and understanding of human beings. Five reels of thrills and breathless excitement—a succession of amazing adventures and hairbreadth escapes. Astounding scenes of a terrific forest fire.

PATHE GAZETTE.
"A TOUGH WINTER"
(A SNUB POLLARD COMEDY)

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1. As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5-30 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
COMING COMING
SATURDAY OCT. 18th
RUTH ROLAND
in
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
THE GREAT PATHE SERIAL
IN 15 THRILLING EPISODES
THRILLS—ACTION—SUSPENSE
BREATHLESS PURSUITS AND ELEVENTH HOUR ESCAPES
EVERY REEL PACKED WITH SENSATION AND HAIR RAISING ADVENTURES.
SEE RUTH ROLAND GRAPPLE WITH DEATH
EACH EPISODE COMPLETE IN ITSELF—EACH ONE A VERITABLE FEAST OF NERVE TINGLING EXCITEMENT.
FIRST TWO EPISODES
"THE LAST SHOT"
AND
"THE SEETHING PIT"
SATURDAY OCTOBER 18TH.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.
DON'T MISS THE BIGGEST SERIES OF THRILLS EVER SCREENED.
WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Cinema Majestic

PRESENTS THIS WEEK
SATI SARDARBA
Time and Rates As Usual.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
And During THIS WEEK
PRESENT
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
GRANDMA'S BOY
A comedy of life with more laughs, more heart pull and more originality than any comedy you ever saw.
PATHE COMEDY
AND
PATHE REVIEW
Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra Show Saturday, Sunday, at 3-30 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
MADELINE ROSSITER COMPANY
"FLARE No. 2".

CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30
"FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE"
With GLORIA SWANSON.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MATHESON LANG
In "A Romance of Old Bagdad"

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"JUST TONY"
with TOM MIX.
'RODEO" at WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

CINE MADELEINE

Tram Terminus—GRANT ROAD
presents
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL Drama
"THE SHOCK"

A Tremendous Melodramatic Romance packed with thrills, situations and spectacular episodes! and featuring
The Celebrated Star and Hero of
"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"
LON CHANEY
and the Beautiful
VIRGINIA VALLI.
Also a Screaming comic in the Prog.
3 shows—6-30, 8-15 & 10.
A First Class ORCHESTRA with JAZZ.
POPULAR PRICES.

CINE MADELEINE

Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

LUXURIOUS
MOTORING

IS POSSIBLE WHEN YOUR WHEELS ARE FITTED WITH GOODRICH
TYRES ASK FOR NEW LIST
We supply all makes of Tyres and Tubes, from new stocks, at popular prices.
The ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

FREE A FREE
Medical Book of 116 Pages.
IT IS A TUTOR FOR YOUTH
77 (A), Harrison Road, — CALCUTTA.

NOVELTY; GRAND SENSATION
452 PRESENTS FOR Re. 1/-

Purchaser of a phial of rose Otto or 4 pots of ring worm ointment will be given the following presents:
1 ring of eight metals, 1 Divine armlet for cure of Gonorrhea and spermatorrhea, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 144 Blue black ink tablets, 1 Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz. transfer pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fancy buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly by blowing, 1 Clicker phones if properly played can be used in accompaniment with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw the spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard doll (tumbling clown Hey day) its movement make you die with laughing, 247 assorted logenges:—Total 452 items.
Price Re 1/- Postage -/6/-
SEAL & Co., P. O. Hatkhola, CALCUTTA

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 15.
City of Venice, McKeller, New York.

DEPARTURES.

October 16.
City of London, Martin, Liverpool, via Karachi.
Sikh, Fletcher, Calcutta.
Crisfield, Ricea, Calcutta.
Benares, Brandt, Calcutta.
Morvada, Mills, Karachi.

LOADING.

October 15.
Steamer Dogra for Calcutta.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.

S S City of Venice:—The City Line steamer City of Venice, 5222 tons, Captain J McKeller, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S City of London:—The City Line steamer City of London, 5714 tons, Captain D Martin, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Sikh:—The T M Company's steamer Sikh, 3285 tons, Captain M A Fletcher, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Crisfield:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Crisfield, 4670 tons, Captain A Ricea, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Benares:—The Graham T Company's steamer Benares, 3599 tons, Captain Brandt, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Morvada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Morvada, 5104 tons, Captain T W Mills, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, October 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Hoogkerk, 3647, M M & Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 3430, 25/10 M M & Co.
3 Clan Macquarie 4083, N F 22/10, L Edwardes Ltd.
4 Birkenfels, 3850, Breman 23/10, L Edwardes Ltd.
5 City of London, 5683 Karachi 6/10 K N and Co.
6 Morvada, 5120, K'chi, 16/10, M M & Co.
7 Jalapa, 4386, N.F., 17/10, Volkart Bros.
8 Sado Maru 3627, Kobe 15/10 N Y Kaisha.
9 Trehawke, 2680, Antwerp, 23/10, M M and Co.
11 Genova, 4201, Genova, 15/10, M Italiana.
12 Elysia 4002, L'pool, 22/10, Graham's Trading Co.
14 Ariosto 2760 Hull, 17/10, J F and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Haresfield, 3212, Calcutta, 16/10, M M & Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, P. Gulf, 15/10, M M & Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Barrah 17/10, M M & Co.
6 Sikh, 3288, Cal. 16/10, T M & Co.
7 Garada, 3218, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
9 Altai Maru, 4847, Kobe, 20/10, O S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Goalpara, 3216, N.F. 20/10, M M and Co.
12 Crisfield 4670, Calcutta 16/10, Volkart Bros.
14 Barjora, 1908, Busreh, 22/10, M M and Co.
16 Savi 2157, Aden 18/10, T M & Co.
16 Nour-el-Bahr 199, Malabar 16/10, M N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chakrata, 3602, K'chi, NF, M M & Co.
B Sumatra Maru, 4272, Nagoya, 25/10, O S Kaisha.
C/R Benares 3509, Colombo 16/10, Graham Trading Co.
H Magwe, 90, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.

EXPORTS.

October 15.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1 bale cotton fly V A Save; 340 cwt wheat pollards A Durst; 43 bales wool R Virchand; 9 bales wool B Shrivalabh; 25 bales wool C Ramswarup; 120 cwt condiments M Poonjiaji & Sons; 15 cwt curry powder M Poonjiaji & Sons; 14 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas; 3300 cwt kurdiseed Ralli Bros; 325 bales wool B Hurbhum & Co. 14 bales wool The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt teel seed Ralli Bros; 2800 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for New York:—4 bales woollen carpets and rugs Fleming Shaw & Co Ltd.

S S Elysia for Constantinople:—2 bales cotton piecegoods S A Misree; 10 bales cotton grey sheeting Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Caledonia for London:—29 bales cowhides tanned L Tharia & Sons; 49 bales woollen carpets Bonzer & Co; 1976 cwt barley Ralli Bros; 20 bales cowhides tanned Aziz & Co. 14 bales goat skins tanned A Abdulla & Co; 2 bales sheep skins tanned A Abdulla & Co; 1 bale sheep skins tanned L Tharia & Sons; 11 bales goat skins tanned L Tharia & Sons.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—5505 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas & Co Ltd; 400 cwt casein The Continental Creamery and Dairy Farm; 500 cwt ajowan seed Volkart Bros; 2 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros; 1 pot ginger grass oil Volkart Bros; 250 cwt tilseed oil cake L Ebramji; 2950 cwt groundnut oil cake L Ebramji; 11856 cwt barley Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 320 bales cotton fly B Meyer & Co; 220 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 100 cwt cashew nuts C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Birkenfels for Antwerp:—2000 cwt linseed oil cake A Durst; 55 bales oily cotton waste Volkart Bros; 110 bales clean cotton waste Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Birkenfels for Rotterdam:—50 cwt turmeric Volkart Bros; 1560 cwt white peas Volkart Bros; 611 cwt mustard seed J Dayall; 3500 cwt teel seed Ralli Bros; 2700 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros; 16000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Ariosto for Antwerp:—84 cwt gum arabic N Mulji & Co; 50 bales hemp Latham Abercrombie & Co.

S S Ariosto for Hull:—1000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Trehawke for Antwerp:—12240 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 110 bales oily cotton fly Khimji Visram & Co; 98 bales hemp D M Doongaji.

S S Jalapa for New York:—4004 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas & Co Ltd.

S S Altai Maru for Osaka:—91 tons pig iron Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd; 500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Altai Maru for Nagoya:—300 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

October 15.

S S Axenfels Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd—From Bremen:—66 bags bolts and nuts; 115 cases bolts and nuts; 2532 cases nails; 85 cases beer; 27 cases padlocks; 43 cases hardware; 105 cases aluminium circles; 221 bales paper; 186 packages lead rivets; 110 bags iron rivets; 68 cylinders carbolic acid; 101 crates hollow glass; 1525 coils wire; 200 bundles wire; 79 bundles galv soft plates; 138 pieces galv soft plates; 235 pieces steel plates; 259 pieces mild steel bars. 202 bundles mild

(Continued in Column 3.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 15.

The depression has passed away after giving few heavy falls of rain in Kumaon Hills. There has been considerable extension of rainfall in Northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, North Bengal and Bihar and Local in Assam, Orissa and West United Provinces.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, South Bengal, East United Provinces, East Punjab South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch; Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu one and a half; Myitkyina one; Dibrugarh, Dhubri and Cherrapunji one and a half; Bogra and Angul one; Purnea one and a half; Muktesar four and Trichinopoly one and a half.

Forecast.—Decrease in United Provinces and Bihar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 14.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p m, 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.854 inches

Temperature of Air	81.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0 "
Dew Point	73.2 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	76% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	4.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	87.1 "
Minimum	78.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, W, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	91 miles
Fall of Rain	0.02 inches
Total fall during month	0.06 "
Do. do. year	51.81 "
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 15th Oct.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Oct.					Oct.				
W.	15	6	34	28	8	15	6	22	18	1
		12	24	27	1		13	33	15	10
Th.	16	1	5	27	11	16	6	50	18	6
		12	50	26	6		18	55	16	3
F.	17	1	35	27	5	17	7	28	19	2
		13	15	25	10		19	17	16	11
Sat.	18	22	0	26	3	18	15	56	17	19
		10	22	27	7		4	5	17	9
Sun	19	2	38	26	0	19	8	39	20	7
		14	8	24	5		20	32	18	4
M.	20	3	19	25	4	20	9	39	21	2
		14	58	23	8		21	12	19	2
Tu.	21	4	16	24	10	21	11	28	21	5
		16	7	23	2		22	30	19	10

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 16 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 16m.
Oct. 17 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 16m.
Oct. 18 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 15m.
Oct. 19 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 14m.
Oct. 20 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 14m.
Oct. 21 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Oct. 22 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 35m; Sunset 6h 12m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of obstrvations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th October 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.19 inches of rain. Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess in the east of the province. Maximum temperature was on the average about 14 deg. below normal in the aforesaid area; the minimum was as usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the east of the province and clear or lightly clouded over the west. The air is generally damper than usual in the latter area. Maximum temperature was considerably lower than usual; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear and vapour in air is generally above normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in eas Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Central India West and in general lighti- to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the former area and in north Gujarat. Maximum temperature was generally below normal; the minimum was almost as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east Central Provinces and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal in the west of the division; night temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the central parts of the division; the minimum was almost normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 87deg.1 (1deg. below normal) and the lowest 77deg.0 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south Bombay Deccan and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Bijapur and Belgaum; the minimum was as usual.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay has disappeared after giving local rain in the southeast Punjab. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The principal amounts, which remain to be mentioned, are Masulipatam 0.21 inches and Trichinopoly 1.44 inches.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 14th October 1924 issued from Simla.

The depression moved northwards from Central India to the west of the United Provinces and has caused some heavy falls of rain particularly in Jaipur and the submontane districts. It will probably move into Nepal to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the southeast Punjab, east Rajputana, Central India West and the east Central Provinces, and local in Lower Burma, Assam, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and Bengal.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair, Myitkyina, Gorakhpur, Roorkee three inches; Bahraich two Meerut four; Mussooree one; Dhera Dun one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		9.15	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi		28.86	22.83	+1.03
Lahore		14.38	15.01	—0.63
Hissar		10.27	11.56	—1.29
Ambala		32.71	23.78	+8.93
Delhi	0.19	30.02	22.92	+7.10
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.01	28.02	24.19	+3.83
Mainpuri		..	..	..
Jhansi		38.99	33.64	+5.35
Cawnpore	0.06	24.82	32.99	+1183
Allahabad		38.03	35.50	+2.53
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.60	2.30	—0.80
Karachi		2.25	5.90	—3.65
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		32.43	18.48	+1395
Jaipur	0.01	26.02	21.87	+2415
Kotah		48.06	26.04	+2262
Mount Abu		66.83	58.10	+7.73
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		7.20	13.49	—6.29
Dwarka		3.81	12.65	—8.84
Veraval		15.42	17.68	—2.16
Rajkot		23.81	25.04	—1.23
Bhavnagar Para		16.74	19.95	—3.21
Gujarat—				
Surat		43.76	39.32	+4.44
Ahmedabad		24.21	27.91	—3.34
Deesa		29.90	29 51	+0.39
Central India West—				
Neemuch		35.11	27.41	+7.70
Indore		30.87	30.76	+0.11
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore		56.48	50.39	+6.09
Saugor		33.30	31.71	+2.59
Hoshangabad		40.04	45.06	—5.02
Khandwa		26.98	24.20	+2.78
Akola		33.31	27.80	+5.49
Amraoti		27.58	29.10	—1.55
Nagpur		30.80	45.56	—7.66
Chanda		39.58	46.82	—7.24
Raipur	0.02	34.06	45.10	—1154
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.02	51.8.	67.97	—1616
Ratnagiri		39.12	35.81	+3.31
Mormugao	0.02	87.87	87.39	+0.48
Karwar		116.71	111.5.	+4.18
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		21.67	19.41	+2.16
Ahmednagar		19.01	18.62	+0.39
Poona		21.98	22.25	—0.67
Sholapur		21.01	23.70	—2.69
Bijapur		12.46	16.24	—3.79
Belgaum	0.01	44.27	41.50	+2.77
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad		19.88	23.80	—3.92
Nizamabad (Indur.) ..		30.64	35.39	—5.15
Hyderabad		26.47	26.03	+0.44
Malabar—				
Mangalore		131.16	110.55	+2261
Calicut		136.66	92.86	+4371
Cochin		152.01	76.85	+7516
Ceylon—				
Colombo		41.50	26.11	+1539
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam ..	0.21	28.56	27.21	+1.34
Bellary		15.08	13.40	+1.68
Cuddapah		18.41	24.47	—6.0
Madras		23.69	19.64	+4.05
Bangalore		21.80	23.40	—1.60
Coimbatore		23.0.	8.54	+1513
Trichinopoly ..	0.44	15.11	13.03	—1.92
Negapatam		8.45	13.09	—4.64

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For some time past, the speeches of Mr. Jinnah have been invariably sounding one note most strikingly, and that is his demand for greater Muslim representation on Local Boards, Corporations, Councils and Government service in India; and they assert, that on the satisfactory solution of this thorny question depends the peace and amity between Hindus and Muslims. In other words, this old Congressman has developed into a staunch advocate of communalism, which has been condemned by the ex-Ministers before the Reforms Committee as the bane of true nationalism. What has Mr. Jinnah to say about this? Will Mr. Jinnah kindly state his views fully?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

(Continued from column 1.)

steel bars; 416 bundles copper sheets; 503 bundles steel sheets.

From Antwerp:—594 cases nails; 62 cases champagne; 200 cases barytes. 6150 cases vegetable fat; 63 cases tissues; 1757 cases window glass; 200 cases milk; 100 cases panel pins; 40 cases naphtaline; 40 cases copper wire; 52 cases tacks; 345 barrels alizarine paste; 66 barrels colours; 333 cases colours; 201 cases aniline colours. 37 casks aniline colours; 20 cases bolts and nuts; 91 bags bolts and nuts; 140 bags rivets. 160 bales straw boards; 638 coils wire; 200 rolls wire; 333 reels wire; 80 bundles wire; 2320 bundles gas tubes; 667 pieces gas tubes; 7629 pieces joists; 2034 pieces steel plates; 296 pieces steel beams; 854 bundles steel circles; 800 bundles sleepers; 5394 bundles hoops; 4454 bundles mild steel sheets. 10763 bundles mild steel rods; 5595 bundles mild steel bars; 70471 pieces mild steel bars; 7355 pieces steel bars. 3588 bundles steel bars.

From Rotterdam:—97 cases colours; 88 cases aniline colour; 500 cases vegetable fat; 296 cases aniline dyes; 46 casks aniline dyes; 39 casks aniline salt; 75 bags caraway seed; 10 barrels dying materials; 40 cases dying materials; 50 drums dying materials; 11 cases dying materials.

S S Borneo Maru Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha.—From Nagoya:—120 bales cotton yarn. 30 cases glassware; 189 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—25 cases cotton shirtings; 91 bales cotton shirtings; 190 bales cotton sheeting; 100 bales cotton drill. 310 bales cotton yarn; 26 cases cotton yarn; 40 cases glassware; 147 cases porcelain; 100 cases glass bangles; 56 cases brass wire.

From Kobe:—30 bales cotton drill; 18 bales mats; 10 bales cotton yarn; 7 bales cotton shirting; 75 cases cotton shirting; 65 cases silk yarn; 30 cases hosiery; 20 cases celluloid bangles. 120 cases matches; 25 cases doupion yarn; 57 cases enamelled ware. 50 cases wooden boxes; 48 cases celluloid ware; 15 cases glass bangles; 32 cases glassware.

From Moji:—50 bales cotton sheeting; 116 cases brass boards.

From Hongkong:—10 bundles silk; 20 cases silk; 99 cases cotton socks; 91 cases fire crackers; 40 cases wet pears; 25 cases dry ginger.

From Singapore:—26 cases quinine; 20 D bags tapioca. 20 bags gum damar; 613 bags betelnuts; 282 bags sago flour; 897 bundles rattans.

From Canton:—250 bales cassia. 56 bales fire crackers. 94 rolls matting.

From Batavia:—127 chests tea.

From Colombo:—25 bundles ginger; 20 H/ chests tea; 285 bags copra.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, October 16.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

144-22—Mulji Th and Co, Vardichand Ratanji and Co v Daji Babaji Powal, Muha and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jiwanji Pestonji Lalkoka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co, Divekar and B.

3883-23—Shroff and L, Bezonji Pirojshaw Frenchman v Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Divekar and B, Manohar and Co.

1998-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Gangadas Jamnadas Dalal v Machhi Mitha Ratna and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2523-24—Kanga and Co, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji v Chimanlal Vadilal, Merwanji K and Co.

2256-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Sha Manilal Maganlal Tilia v Sha Chatur Keshavji and anr.

1404-23—M B Chothia and Co, Divanchand Govindram v Gordhandas Goculdas Choudhary, Mulji Th and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3409-22—Smetham B and L, R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabaliy Alibhai, Motichand and D.

3411-22—J P Wallace and Co. The Porcupine Foundary Co. Ltd. v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ld, Malvi M R and Co.

3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.

401-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

3455-22—Motichand and D. Mansey Lalkamsey v Gangji Talaksey and anr, Madhowji and Co.

3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustomji and G.

3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Narotamdas Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Ranchodji and anr, Amarchand and M.

3503-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Alibhoy adamji Peerbhoy and another, Roshanali Mahomedali Rangwalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

273-24—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Jusab Haji Issac v Akbarali Mahomedalli and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

2167-24—Surveyor and Co, Kapoorbai widow, Luxmibai widow.

2173-24—Mantri and Co, Abdul Tyeb Miyaji and others, Sulemanji Somji and others.

2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishna, Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow, Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ludharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2603-24—Mehta L and Co, Gulamhusein A Muraji, Alimahomed Jaffer Meghji.

2563-24—Payne and Co, Dostmahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Yeshwant Deoroo Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co.

2570-24—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Hemchand, Faredun K Dadachanji, Dharamsey D and Co.

3412-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal Maganlal Javery, Darji Moti Tricum and others Thakoredas and D.

1644-24—Mantri and Co, Abdulabhai Kallerbhai Nimakwalla, Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co and others, Mulla and M.

4091-23—Dabholker and J, Lakmidas Purshotam Bhatt, Panachand Manmanand avery, Dastur and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1727-24—Thakoredas and Co, Dulichand Ramchand v Dwarkadas Dasiram and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1788-18—Payne and Co, Rabiabai widow, vs Zulekhabai and others, Mathubhai J. and M, Kanga and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

720-16—Dabholker and J, N H Moos v Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Pochha and Co. Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, S A Tyabji.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

209-24—Surveyor and Co, Morarji Sura v Havabai widow and anr.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re Company's Act, Rastomji and G, Goculdas Kilabhai Dalal, Petioner, Nagindas Chunilal Shah and others, Purnanand C and J, Kanga and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR JUDGMENT.

O S 48-24—Mulla and M, Balabhoy Raghunath Agasker and ors v Mothabhoy Babaji Rane, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Sukhtanker and G, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Nanu H and Co, In person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1677-23—Madhowji and Co, Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy v Jafferalli Kassam and ors, Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

2469-24—Rele and Co, Anantrai Nandlal and Co, v S Narayen and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2236-24—Unwalla P and P, Raichand Vardha and Co. v Burjorji Dossabhai Lavji, Khambatta and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co, Hirji Jimram, Lilibhai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas, Bhikhamchand Tejmal, Madhavji and Co.

4874-23—Rustomji and Joseph Antony Gonsalves and another, Haji Esmail Umer, Dallas and Co.

2183-24—Chitnis K and M, Nomanbhoy Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla, Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad and others, Crawford B and Co.

2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pocha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khunderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas v Sherali Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1959-24—Merwanji R and Co, Societa Anonima Per la Fataturu Dos Cas, Moolchand Ranchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

2522-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

2341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesingbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2411-24—Ratanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.

1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd, vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.

3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines, but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet, in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal
1 Box of Pills	1-8	expenses, i. e. As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

The bottle of your Liniment Oil has proved me effective. So kindly send the same for a friend by V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

RAHI RAM C/o RAM PRASHAD SHEO SUHAI
Rasala Bazaar, Old Anarkali, Lahore.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have tried your medicine and during eight days' treatment I have begun to experience a new life. And so I put an order to you for another three phials of pills and one phial of Liniment for my friend. So send it to me very soon on my address.

SHANTILAL,
Mount Abu.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have used your medicine and it has progressively cured me. So I give vent to my feelings of gratitude.

HUVALDAR' LIMAR KHAN,
Multan-Tochi Co., No. 15, Miran Shah Cantt.

DEAR GHULAM AHMED SAHIB,

Your medicine has indeed given me a new life and pray for your long life.

CHARAN DASS C/o PARBHDIAL,
Pan-seller, Nabha State, Patiala Gate

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO —

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, Pir, Gilanian St., 73,

LAHORE. 4

AVERY

304

REPAIR ALL MAKES AND SIZES OF WEIGHBRIDGES AND SCALES

DOUGALL Rd BOMBAY.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, October 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th October 1924.

Cotton	9	Bales.
Wheat	17957	Cwts.
Linseed	16868	"
Rapeseed etc	5907	"
Gingellyseed	5655	"
Poppyseed	1443	"
Groundnuts	2083	"
Castorseed	3911	"
Rice	4160	"
Myrabollams	599	"
Cottonseed	8624	"
Mowraseed	653	"
Gram	3068	"
Jawar	1075	"
Masur	295	"
Barley	2329	"
Bajri	1699	"
Coal	603	Tons.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 8 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6, 1/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 622
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 682
Bank's buying D D Frcs 672
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 110
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 298
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.49½
London—Paris Frcs 85.50
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.30.
London—Brussels Frcs 93.20
London—Rome Liras 103.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/32 unsettled.
Bar Gold 24/12/3 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 35 7/16 steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Oct. 15.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	298
Hongkong Dollars	164 1/2
Shanghai	235 1/2
Japan	114 1/2
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

London, Oct. 14.

Rentes 3 per cent 51 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Continent bought steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.93
Christiania	31.63
Amsterdam	11.46
Switzerland	23.45
Belgium	93.35 yesterday.
Prague	150.75

London, Oct. 14.

Exchange on London in Paris 85.55
Exchange on London in Germany 18.175.000
Exchange on London in Italy 102.92.

New York, Oct. 14.

Demand Bills 4.49.37.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes 23 1/2.

STOCKS ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 1/8 plus 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 plus 1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £102 9/16 plus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £ 78 1/4 plus 5/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101 1/2 no change.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £108 3/4 minus 1/4.
Consols 2½ per cent. £57 1/8 no change.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £48 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) £65 1/2 plus 1/2
Government Securities 3 per cent. 55 1/2 plus 1/2.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/1/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/12/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/4/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/11
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/11
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80

London, Oct. 14.

Bar gold ready s. 92.3
Silver ready d. 35/7
Silver forward d. 35/7
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Continent bought. London speculators are buying to cover sales.

GOLD.

Bombay, October, 15.

Ready :—23—3—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho	23-3-6	23-3-6		23-3-6
Kartak	23-4-0	23-4-6		23-4-6

Teji Mandi :—
Kartak 7—6—0
Magsar 0—12—0
Tone—Market Dull Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay Oct. 15.

Ready :—79—8—6.

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho	79-9-0	79-9-0		79—9—0
Kartak	79-15-0	79-15-0		79—15—0

Taji Mandi.
Kartak 1—2—6
Magsar 1—8—0
Tone—Market Dull Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 65
3 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/3
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/8
3½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
3½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8,
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1950 Rs. 106/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1415, India 78, Central Bank 23/10 and Eastern Bank 76 xd.

London, Oct. 14.

Hongkong Bank £136.
Chartered Bank £20.
National Bank £44 1/8.
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £5 7/8 ex Dividend.

COTTON MILLS.

Abd Advance 466/4, Bombay Cotton 565, Bombay Dyeing 812/8, Bradbury 550, Century 398/12, Cent India 558/12, Colaba Land 177/8 Coorla 185, Crescent 255, Dawn 670, Edw Sassoon 195, Elphinstone 37/8, Fazulbhoy 915 Globe 70, Gokak 168/12, Ind Bleaching 212/8 Ind Malwa 425, Jamshed Mfg 150, Kasoorchand 185, Khatao 225, Kohinoor 1390 Madhavji 330, Mathuradas 250, M Petit 2850, Meyer Sassoon 155, Morarji 2975, New Great 415, New City 355, Pabani 572/8, Pearls 585/12, Phoenix 535, Simplex 290, Swan 1022/8, Swadeshi 600, Tata Mill 220 and Vishnu Cotton 1630 xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 180, B Burma 316/4, B Burma N I 71/4, Bt Burma Pet 5/8, Bombay Tramway 90, Bombay Steam 67/8, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni Ord 65 xd, Katni defd 180, New India Insur 13/8, Tata Iron ord 10/4, Tata Iron defd 43/12, Shivrajpur 42/4, Tata Hydro 705 and Scindia Steam 8/4.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 15.

A further substantial drop of 95 to 100 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on further hedge selling and Wall St., selling. Liverpool has been reported 21 to 25 points lower. The prices eased on continued hedge selling.

The consumption of the American mills for the month of September was 435,000 bales as compared with 357,000 bales in August and 390,000 bales last year.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 14th instant as under:—

"Weakness in securities and improved crop prospects affecting general feeling. Weather for the next two weeks is an important factor."

As regards the local market although the recent rains in the Berar, Central Provinces and Khandesh districts may have slightly reduced the ultimate crop outturn, we adhere to our opinion that there will be more than enough cotton to supply the consumers requirements and that when once the crop is actually moving in up-country markets, the volume of hedge selling will be such as to cause a decline. In the circumstances we think it advisable to take advantage of all strong markets in order to make short sales.

In sympathy with a further substantial decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 455 i.e. Rs. 13½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Commission and Japanese Houses and Bazar operators were buyers and the values jumped to Rs. 459. Going down by half a rupee the prices further improved to Rs. 462½ on Shroffs and a well-known Indore operator buying, and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 461½. At Cotton Green the bazar opened at Rs. 461 and advanced to Rs. 462 on buying by a well-known Indore operator, but Commission Houses and a Japan firm sold freely which caused a decline to Rs. 460½, and closed at Rs. 461 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 439 and advanced to Rs. 443½ on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. On selling by Commission Houses the values dropped to Rs. 441½ which being the rate at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 431 and gradually advanced to Rs. 435 on buying by Shroffs. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 432½ which rate remained at 4 p.m. F G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 398.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was very poor. Exporters and local millwalas were buying sparingly.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. at 6 P.M.

Bombay, October 15.

Fully Good Broach April/May	461
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	397
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	441 1/2
„ March	434

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 15.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	461
„ „ Bengal	Dec./January	398
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	441
„ „	March	433

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, October 15.

New York Market 14th Oct. 1924.—

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
24.20	Oct.	23.90—30	23.55—65	23.18	—102
23.28	Dec.			22.32	—96
23.35	Jan.		22.75—80	22.40	—95
23.65	Mar.			22.70	—98
23.90	May.			22.88	—102

Telegraphic market advices:—Market declined on local bears selling, Wall St. selling and Hedge selling.

October highest 23.90 (at the opening), lowest 23.18 (at the close).

Liverpool Market 14th Oct. 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
13.42	Oct.			13.17	—25
13.19	Jan.	13.20+01	13.23+04	12.95	—24
12.24	Mar.	13.27+03	13.27+03	13.00	—24
13.26	May.			13.04	—22
13.13	July.			12.92	—21
	Egyptian				
20.84	Nov.			20.65	—19
19.69	Jan.			19.45	—24

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) No precipitation. Temperatures about normal.

(2) Market declined on weather map being good and on considerably increased hedge selling. American cross rate 4.50.

(3) U. S. A. Mills September consumption 435,000 bales (against 357,000 bales in August). Comparison with previous years.

	1924	1923	1922	1921
Sept.	435,000	466,000	495,000	485,000

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bales.
Mid Americans Spot—Universal standard 12.84 fair inquiry.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.20d.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	23.60
January	22.75
March	23.16
New York Noon Call	
October	23.50
January	22.67
March	23.06
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	24.49
January	22.59

OPENING TONE AND PRICES. FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

October	13.43 plus .01
December	13.17 no change
January	13.24 plus .05
March	13.38 plus .04
May	13.29 plus .06
October	12.48 plus .05

Egyptians Jan. 19.85 May 19.10.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid Uplands	G. O. C.
October	13.17—	.25
November	13.00—	.26
December	12.93—	.24
January	12.95—	.24
February	12.97—	.24
March	13.00—	.24
April	13.02—	.22
May	13.04—	.22
June	12.97—	.22
July	12.92—	.21
August	12.77—	.15
September	12.54—	.14
October	12.34—	.09

Tone.—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

M. G. Bengal, "Good"	11.05
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	11.45
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	11.85
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.25
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	11.75
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.25
M. G. Broach, "Good"	11.70
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.10
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	12.50
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	10.95
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.35
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	11.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

October	22.50— .19
November	20.65— .19.
December	19.96— .23
January	19.45— .24
February	19.19— .27
March	18.94— .36
April	18.79— .35
May	18.62— .37
June	18.52— .37
July	18.37— .37

CLOSING PRICES.—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 14.

Futures at New York.	
October	23.18—1.02
January	22.40— .95
March	22.73— .95
May	22.88—1.02

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
October	13.17—	.25
January	12.95—	.24
March	13.00—	.24
May	13.04—	.22

London, Oct. 14.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	192,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Day's Exports to Continent	50,000
Futures at New York.	
October	23.18—1.02
January	22.40— .95
March	22.73— .95
May	22.88—1.02
Spot Cotton at New York	23.45—1.00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.35—.85
January	22.27— .94
May	22.53— .92
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20
Silver Foreign Mined	71 1/8

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 14.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb. sellers 62/6
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb. sellers 63/6
Tone:—Argentine Wheat is firm and dearer but inactive.
Austrian Cargo parcels 62/9 Oct/Nov. nominal. Firmer but demand is poor.
Choice White Karachi Parcels 63 paid for Dec/Jan. shipment to London.
Soft Red Karachi Parcels 62 Oct/Nov. value.
Tone:—Firm and harder to buy but quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October, 15.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 12 0	13 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 11 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	14 4 0
Teelseed White 85-15	81 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	79 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black	73 0 0	15 4 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	0 0 0	15 8 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 10 0
Barley	48 0 0	6 14 0
Castorseed	82 0 0	17 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	41 0 0	6 1 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 4 3
Linseed, May	14 1 6
Groundnuts D/J	71 12 0
Gujart Castorseed Vishakh	69 3 0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16 10 0
Cotton Seed D/J	5 15 6
Teelseed, Gajar, 50-50 D/J	

METALS.

London, Oct. 14.

English best Selected Copper £66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 1/2
Copper Braziers £82 1/2.
Yellow Metal £7 7/8.
Hard Spelter £28 1/4 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £18.
Tin Block £216 5/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, October 15.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	59 0 0
Do	1	60 8 0
Do	1 1/4	60 8 0
Do	1 1/2	60 8 0
Do	1 3/4	60 8 0
Do	2	60 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 15.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	64 4 0
Copper	1	64 4 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 4 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66 8 0
Copper	1 3-4	66 8 0
Copper	2	66 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 6 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		58 8 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2,		58 8 0
„ 1 3-4 to 2		58 0 0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64 4 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		66 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, October 15

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	..No.	14 1/2	0 15 3
Kilachand	..No.	20 1/2	1 1 3
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0 14 9
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0 14 6
David	..No.	10 1/2	0 14 6
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0 14 3
Trikamdas	..No.	10 1/2	0 14 6
Settara	..No.	10 1/4	0 14 6
Shapurji	..No	6 1/2	0 11 9
Light-house	..No	6 1/2	0 11 6
Jupan	..No:	40—1	1 7 6
„	..No.	42—2	1 10 3
„	..No	20	1 2 0
„	..No	32	1 6 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 14.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 21 7 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/Mar. sellers 21/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jun/July sellers 20
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan/Mar. sellers 21/11
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan/Mar. sellers 21/11
Tone:—Quiet and rather easier.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 15, 5 p.m.

Ready prices have improved by one anna per cwt, with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 6500 bags, showing a good record of offtake.

Our Forward Market has improved by a Pence in Java September shipment and by 2 to 4 d per cwt in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Forward Positions.

The market on the whole has ruled steadier.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 19/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 20/9 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/December Sh. 21/2 per cwt F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar :—
Shipment November/December Sh. 20 per cwt F B H.
B R B Beet Sugar :—
Shipment November/December Sh. 21 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 20/2 per cwt F B H
Shipment October/November/December Sh 20/6 per cwt F B H.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £24½ Oct./Nov. sellers.
Linseed tone—Firm but little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net, Months Oct./Dec. done buyers 44/6.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net, Tone Jan./April done and buyers 44 5/8.

London, Oct. 14.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm with small trade. Closed for Oct/Nov. shipment sellers at £22 1/8
Cottonseed Bombay sellers for Dec/Jan shipment at £11 5/8
Castorseed Bombay Oct/Nov. quoted £36 3/4.

London, Oct. 14.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay afloat for Hull at £24 3/4 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb. shipment to Hull at £21 1/2. In Castorseed Bombay 3 per cent for November shipment to Venice at 30. In Cargo, Wheat, Australian for January shipment at 63/8 and in Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi for October/November shipment to Hull at 63.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS AND TRANSFERS.

London, Oct. 14.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for 100,00,000 rupees of India Council Transfers.
No applications were received for Bills.
Deferred Telegraphic Transfers.—On Calcutta Rs. 25,00,000 at 1/8.
Immediate Telegraphic Transfers :—On Calcutta Rs. 25,00,000 at 1/6.03.
Tenders for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6 received in full and for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers at 1/2 1/6.1 received in full.
The highest tender for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers was at 1/6 and for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6.1 received in full.
Total sales for the day amounted to Rs. 50,00,000.
The amount to be offered for tender next week will be one crore.

RAPESEEDS.

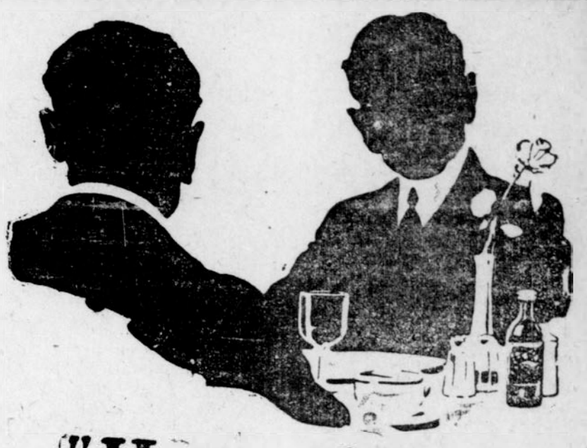
London, Oct. 14.

Ferozepore Real Bold Oct/Nov. sellers £23 7/8
Toria Oct/Nov. sellers £24 1/2
Brown Cawnpore Oct/Nov. sellers £23 1/2

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 14.

Karachi Barley Oct/Nov. sellers 46/6



"Have You Seen the New Buick?"

IT'S A CHOTA SIX!

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, October 15.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	470		466-4
Bombay Cotton	565		565
Bombay Dyeing	807-8-15-13-12	811-4	15-813-12
Century	395-98-12-96-97-8	396-4	398-12
Nagpur	565-62-8	561-4	558-12
Colaba	177-8-86	177 8	177-8
Crescent ex-divi.	255-56-4	255	225
Indore ex-divi	412-8-21-4-18-12	420	22-8-425
Kohinoor	1395		1390
New Great	413-12-17-8-16-4	13-12-412-8	15-416-4
Pearl	580-82-8	581-4	82-8-583-12
Phœnix	530		535
Bharucha	111-4		110
Simplex	292-8-90	290	87-8-290
Swan	1022-8		1022-8
Swadesh ex-divi.	595-600-5	602-8	601-4
Pabni	372-8		372-8
Fazal	912-8-15	916-4	15-916-4
Mathuradas	260		250
Tata Mill	229		220
Globe	70		70
Mysore	117-8		117-8
Madhavji	330-32-8	31-4-330	32-8-330
Finlay ex-divi.	770		770
Gokak	108-12		108-12
Edward Sassoon	195		195
Meyer Sassoon	135		135
Alcock	185	185	180
Bombay Burma Old	316-4		316-4
Bombay Elec. Tram	90	90	90
Bombay Steamer Ordy	67-8		67-8
Bundi Cement	10-8		10-4
Central E. Mining	27-8		27-8
Indian Cement	50		50
Tata Steel Ordy.	10-8		10-4
Tata Steel Defd.	43-12	43-12	43-12

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, October 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 7 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth x Quality—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 5 6
Diamond Chula per lb.	1 5 0
Tata (darji) per lb.	1 5 0
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 7 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 8 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 10 0
Hindustan per piece	7 6 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per piece	7 12 0
Black Check :—	
Textile per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Racheal	7 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124 ;—	
Pearl	12 4 0
Hindustan	12 6 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Meeting re Bombay Municipal Retrenchment, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-15 p.m., Mr. J. K. Mehta to preside.

Public meeting at Sir C. J. Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) for supporting Mr. Nariman's Bill Re. Operation of Rent Act.

FRIDAY, October 17.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Public lecture by Mr. Maung Maung Ji on "Youth and Spirit of Internationalism" at 'Arya Bhawan', Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The s. s. "Dongola" with English mails due at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 18.

The s. s. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

ANKLESARIA—Khan Bahadur Dr. Bomansha K. Anklesaria of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona, died Wednesday morning at Poona. 203

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 9th inst. arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

CHARITY CONCERT.

A Grand Charity Concert in aid of the Zoroastrian Boy Scout Troop will be held on next Sunday (the 19th inst.) at 5 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort.

ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Esplanade High School celebrated the fifth anniversary day of its Poor-Box, on Wednesday. The Box was established with the noble object of relieving the sufferings of the poor, and of sowing seeds of sympathy and charity in the hearts of the rising generation. A large sum was collected on the occasion.

PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday), Wave length 387 metres Call sign 2 F V.

1 Fox Trot—"Don't mind the rain."
2 Waltz—"Panama Twilight".
3 Fox Trot—"The little wooden whistle wouldn't whistle."
4 Fox Trot—"Do it for me."
5 Waltz—"Night of love."
6 Fox Trot—"Josephine."
7 Fox Trot—"I wonder who's dancing with you to-night."
8 Fox Trot—"Horsey keep your tail up."

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Reform Association, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road at 6-30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. J. K. Mehta, M.A., when resolutions will be moved in connection with the City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill circulated by the Government, and other municipal matters including Nominated Members. All are cordially invited to attend.

MR. NARIMAN'S RENT ACT BILL.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the tenants of Bombay will be held this evening at the Sir C. J. Public Hall, Fort, at 6-30 (S. T.) under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association for the purpose of supporting Mr. Nariman's Bill for extending the period of operation of the Rent Act as applicable to residential premises, and for adopting other important resolutions.

Mr. A. C. Warner, the Vice-President of the Association, will preside, and Messrs. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, Mawji Govindji Sheth, K. J. Dubash, R. B. Paymaster, Robert Goldrich R.N. (Retd.), V. M. Laud, D. P. Engineer, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, and Drs. Rabably Vishram Patel, Deshmukh, Ardeshir D. Modi, Rustomji M. Mistri, and others will address the meeting.

All tenants of Bombay and members of the Association are requested to attend the meeting and support the resolutions.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Friday (the 17th inst.) at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Maung Maung Ji will deliver a public lecture at Brotherhood Headquarters "Arya Bhuwan", Sandhurst Road on "Youth and the spirit of Internationalism" on Friday (the 17th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY,

RESULTS OF B.COM EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the Examination in Advanced Accounting and Auditing:—

CLASS II.

P M Korah, S D Malik, P S Bagadthey, K K Thakar.

PASS.

M S Desai, H T Mahuvakar, R C Divan, S R Kelkar, F M A Mathias, F R Mullaferoze, U C Bais.

PASSED IN ADDITIONAL SPECIAL SUBJECT.

N R Kalyanivala, T N Shenoy.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

A press communique states:—

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday October 14th was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders Rs. 60 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follows:—
(a) Immediates at 1s. 6 1/32d. allotted in full Rs. 25 lakhs.
(b) Deferreds at 1s. 6d. allotted in full Rs. 25 lakhs.
(c) Bills Rs. nil.
Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 14.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Nov/Dec. 16 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot October 16 3/8
Tone:—Very firm with good demand and good business.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

PRESENTATION OF DEGREES.

The ceremony of conferring degrees and presentation of certificates to the students of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College came off on Wednesday. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla presided on the occasion.

Dr. Popat Prabhuram Principal of the College in opening the proceedings gave the history of the College. The Prabhuram Ayurvedic College was started in 1896 by Vaidyaraj Prabhuram Jivanram and since its institution it produced 75 fully trained Ayurvedic graduates and about 60 nurses and midwives. The College was conducted by six professors in addition to the principal and had accomodation for 30 students. It maintained a small hospital of 12 beds and a charitable dispensary started through the munificence of Seth Dayal Bhimji. Continuing Dr. Popat said that the College had a nursing class, a small library a Museum and a surgical room. The College course consisted of ten terms spread over five years during which a full and scientific knowledge of Ayurved was imparted to the students. Instruction in the College was based upon standard Ayurved books coupled with reference to latest scientific discoveries and progress made in Western medical science. Referring the financial position of the Institution, Dr. Popat said that it was far from satisfactory. The speaker then dwelt on the ambitious scheme of making the College an up-to-date institution and said that that scheme would fructify if 15 to 20 lakhs were forthcoming. Continuing Dr. Popat said that it was not his duty to establish the utility of the Ayurvedic Science before them. It had already been done before the Bombay Legislative as well as the Bombay Medical Councils by him long since and as it had been further proved by the Bombay Municipality passing a Resolution of opening Ayurved a Charitable Dispensaries in the City. Such resolutions had been passed by other Municipalities also in India and at some places even opening of Hospitals on the Ayurved e system, as one conducted by the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, was being thought of. He assured them that in near future if proper aid was forthcoming the Bombay public would have to be proud of the useful work the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and its Graduates had been doing.

Bishwagar Ratilal then presented some fifteen students including some ladies for conferring degrees to the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla.

After the certificates were presented to the successful students, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla delivered his address. He said that they all knew that he was a lawyer and that there was very little in common between law and medicine. He therefore trembled in his shoes when he rose to address the gathering the more so when he was surrounded by such eminent doctors as their Principal and the Registrar. He wished that they were not present there. The science of Ayurved dated from the time of Manu. There was some difference of opinion as to the origin of Ayurved; some attributing its birth to China while others to India. However it was admitted by a large section of people that it originated in India from whence it travelled to Arabia and spread over the Greece and Western Europe. The result was that while in the 15th and 16th centuries while Europe was submerged in ignorance as regards Medical Science, India had made great progress.

Continuing Mr. Mulla said that there was a general impression that science of had not made progress with time and that at a particular stage science came to a stand still. But that was an erroneous view, inasmuch as vaccination for small-pox as practised to-day was known to Ayurved and where the curative properties of gold known to Ayurved had very recently been recognised by the Western science. He was one of those who shared the prejudice of the time and had no faith in Ayurved. But facts ordained that he should interest himself in Ayurved. He then referred to the illness of his mother and his wife and how they were cured by Ayurvedic practioners. Concluding, Mr. Mulla appealed the general public to interest themselves in the ancient science of Ayurved and help Dr. Popat and his College in their noble mission.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

RAO BAHADUR PADHYE'S CLAIMS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when a letter from the Commissioner was recorded stating that he had received on October 3 the fourth instalment of Rs. 35 lakhs out of the loan of Rs. 2 crores to be taken from Government during the current year.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner that a gas lamp on Queens Road was damaged on 16th November, 1923, by a private gharry owned by Mr. Nensi Walji and driven by his servant, causing a total loss of Rs. 270-4-10 to the Corporation. The owner repudiated all liabilities and had not yet paid any amount. The Municipal Solicitors were of the opinion that the owner of the vehicle was not liable in common law for the act of his servant and Section 332 of the Municipal Act did not affect any party except the driver. The driver, however, could not be traced. The Commissioner requested sanction for the claim being foregone. The Committee agreed to the course suggested.

AUCTIONING MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved:—"That the Commissioner be informed that the Standing Committee are of opinion that in future the right of auctioning Municipal property of any description whatsoever should be given away by inviting tenders or quotations for the same from public auctioneers in the city and if it is desirable to have a standing firm of auctioneers then the same be given by inviting tenders for a period of 3 years."

Mr. Tairsee said his information was that they were paying five per cent. to their auctioneers, and they could save the amount by calling for tenders. In fact he did not know what were the terms given to the auctioneers. Ultimately he changed the proposition and the Commissioner was asked to report on the desirability of calling for tenders, etc.

The Chairman said the auctioneers were not always paid 5 per cent., and they were agreeable to receive any reasonable amount.

The amended proposition was adopted.

PAYMENT TO RAO BAHADUR PADHYE.

Dr. P. H. Meisheri moved:—"That in view of the circumstances under which the Standing Committee in their Resolution dated the 12th May, 1915, refused sanction to allow Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye to contribute towards the Pension, etc., Fund, the Commissioner be requested to obtain legal opinion whether the sanction accorded by the Corporation on the 13th October, 1924, to pay to Rao Bahadur Padhye the Municipal contribution towards the Provident Fund is in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act, and that he be also requested to withhold payment of the contribution pending receipt of the opinion."

Dr. Meisheri said the Corporation had gone against the wishes of the Committee and they were wrong in doing that. They must take legal opinion in the matter.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the Standing Committee were not in a position to override the decision of the Corporation, as they were the creation of the Corporation and had no right to sit in judgment over that body.

Mr. Arbuthnot: What about the Schools Committee?

Mr. Tairsee said they were wrong in receiving the contribution from Mr. Padhye. The Committee had passed the resolution unanimously and he was surprised that a member of the Standing Committee should proceed in that way in the Corporation.

The Chairman: That is a matter of taste.

Mr. Kanji said he had voted for the amendment but it was not correct to say that all members of the Standing Committee had voted for it.

Mr. J. Boman-Behram said they must act constitutionally in the matter, and if the Corporation were wrong it was for them to point out their mistake. They should not have taken any subscription form Mr. Padhye in anticipation of the rules.

Mr. Arbuthnot said since the Corporation had passed the resolution they must accept the decision, although the Corporation might be wrong.

The Chairman said they were the custodians of public purse and after all the Corporation had made a mistake, and it was their duty to point it out to the Corporation.

UNDIGNIFIED.

Mr. Kanji said it was most undignified on the part of the Standing Committee to raise difficulties, immediately after the Corporation had sanctioned payment by a big majority.

Mr. Jamnadas said the Corporation was the sovereign body and they should do as they were told by the Corporation. They were asked to be constitutional, yet they were disobeying the orders of the Corporation. What would be the position of the Commissioner in the matter. Was he to pay the money or not? If the Corporation was wrong, then the Committee could go to a Court of law.

The Commissioner said the decision of the Corporation was perfectly right. But if the Committee genuinely believed that it was illegal to pay, then they could pass the proposition.

The proposition was rejected by a majority.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Schools Committee held on Friday last, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, have decided to re-instate Bai Hirabai Mazagaonker, music teacher in the Municipal schools,—against whom charges were made by Mr. B. N. Meisheri that she was a professional singing girl—pending the Sub-Committee's report. Bai Hirabai had instituted a criminal case against Mr. B. N. Meisheri, which was ultimately compounded, although the accused in the case persisted in his assertion that Bai Hirabai was a professional singer. The Schools Committee wanted to find out the truth of the allegations, and the Chairman was of the opinion that they should suspend her until the report of the Sub-Committee was made as to the truth of the statements. The Schools Committee, however, by a majority took the view that Bai Hirabai should continue to do her duty, pending the report of the Sub-Committee.

WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Schools Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when a number of questions concerning the internal working of the schools were disposed of.

SITUATION AT KANKINNARAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The situation at Kankinnarah is quiet. About ten persons have been arrested under section 144 I.P.C. for being members of an unlawful assembly with deadly weapons.

A public meeting has passed resolutions urging the rival parties to come to an amicable settlement and to refer any differences between them to the Panchayat Board appointed by the Unity Conference at Delhi

THE "VOICE OF INDIA."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. George Joseph has definitely decided not to take up the editorship of the "Voice of India". He proceeds to Malabar to-morrow at Mr. Gandhi's request to assist in the administration of the Malabar Flood Relief Fund.

Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala remains editor of "The Voice of India".

NEW EDITOR OF "WUNTHANU."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 15.

Before the District Magistrate to-day Mr. M. G. Than Htoon made declaration as the printer, the publisher and the editor of the Burmese newspaper "Wunthanu" the organ of the Hlaing Pu Gyaw Party (Nationalists belonging to the Council Boycott section). Hla Toon, the former editor printer and publisher of the paper is now in custody pending his trial on 21st instant on a charge of sedition.

ALLAHABAD NOTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

Detailed reports from various floods areas in the United Provinces are coming in daily showing loss to life and property.

Rai Bahadur Venkrampt Singh has given notice of resolutions which he is going to move in the Legislative Council recommending free grants of money to the sufferers, remission of rent of the kharif crops and use of steam or motor boats to save lives.

TRANSFER OF CAPITAL.

A meeting attended by a large number of European Anglo-Indian and Indian residents was held last evening to protest against the removal of the capital from Allahabad to Lucknow.

ENQUIRY INTO RECENT RIOTS.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru and Dr. Mahomed of Lahore have commenced non-official inquiry into the recent riots at Allahabad.

HEAVY RAINS AT NAINITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

News has been received here that there has been heavy rain at Nainital and fresh breaches have occurred on the motor road to Katgodam impeding motor traffic.

Lucknow, October 15th.—Owing to continuous rain trans-shipment of passengers at mile 480 between Raisi and Balawali is not expected till the 18th instant. Rain also interrupted the train service on the Dhera Dun branch yesterday. It is hoped that the running of the trains will be resumed today.—A.P.

BELGAUM KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

The Superintendent of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

The Provincial Khilafat Committees of the Central Provinces and Berar have finally nominated Dr. Kitchlew for the Presidentship of the All-India Belgaum Khilafat Conference.

The Oudh Provincial Khilafat Committee has nominated Maulana Hasrat Mohani for the same.

Nominations from other provinces have not yet been received.

DECCAN IRRIGATION.

PROGRESS OF CANAL WORKS.

On Tuesday the 7th October His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson accompanied by the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Division (Mr. D. R. H. Browne), the Executive Engineer, Lonand District (Mr. S. B. Tayabji) and the Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation District (Mr. F. L. Gordon) carried out an all day inspection of the works in connection with the Nira Valley Irrigation Project, including the New Nira Right Bank Canal.

The tour covered a wide area and the places visited by His Excellency indicate the progress that has been made with these great schemes and the present position of the subsidiary works. The Head Regulator of the Nira Right Canal has been completed. This Canal has been under construction for some 12 years and is now practically finished, water having been recently let into the channel for testing purposes. It is hoped that irrigation from the Canal will be started in the coming cold weather. The headworks of this Canal are so built that they will form part of the new Vir Dam when that is constructed. The old Dam at Bhatgar has now been replaced by the new Lloyd Dam, which up to date is the largest masonry dam in the world in point of view of cubic content, the quantity of masonry being appreciably larger than that of the great Assuan Dam in Egypt. The original project was designed to supply the Nira Left Bank Canal only and to irrigate the area lying between that Canal, the length of which is 100 miles, and the Nira River on the left bank of the latter. The increased capacity provided by the new Lloyd Dam will make it possible to irrigate the large area on the right bank of the Nira River as well as an increased area on the left bank, and to distribute water to the right bank area the Nira Right Bank Canal, 107 miles long, has been constructed at a cost of nearly Rs. 5 crores. When, however, the full area for which this canal is designed comes under cultivation it will be necessary to increase the supply available by building a new dam to replace the present weir at Vir. This work, however, is not likely to be started for some years to come, though it forms part of the complete scheme for the development of the Nira valley. The new Vir Dam will, so far as the masonry portion is concerned, measure 2,524 feet in length and in continuation of this length it will be carried on in the form of an earthen dam for a further length of 7,472 feet extending to the high ground on the left bank of the river. Its maximum height above the bed of the river will be 102 feet and its top will be some 60 feet higher than the crest of the present Vir Weir.

The Right Bank Canal, like most other Deccan Canals, passes through country much broken up by nalas and cross drainages, which involve massive masonry works and in places deep cuttings through rock, and Sir Leslie Wilson expressed his appreciation of the sound construction and good finish of the works. At Mile 12 of the Canal a particularly large aqueduct on the borders of the Phalton State was inspected.

In the area irrigated by the Nira Left Bank Canal great strides have been made in recent years in the cultivation of sugarcane.

EXPERIMENTAL IRRIGATION FARM.

On Sunday the 5th instant His Excellency visited the experimental farm in charge of the Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation District (Mr. C. C. Inglis) at Hadapsar near Poona. Here there are a number of devices for measuring and handling water and numerous experiments are undertaken with the object of improving such devices and designing new ones. The farm, which is 64 acres in area, serves two purposes, its primary object being to utilise and demonstrate the value of the sewage effluent from the Poona Drainage Works as a manure for sugarcane and other crops. Effluent, more or less diluted with canal water is supplied to neighbouring cultivators in sufficient quantity to irrigate an area of about 400 acres, including 250 acres of sugarcane, as well as to the farm itself. The advantages of this method of manuring have now been definitely proved and are thoroughly appreciated by those cultivators who make use of it. The effluent is carefully analysed in the farm laboratory to find its nitrogen content, and is supplied at the rate of 300 lbs. of nitrogen per acre of sugarcane, the price charged for the quantity containing this weight of nitrogen being Rs. 90. This quantity of nitrogen per acre has been found by experience to be ample to bring the crop to full maturity, and its use effects a very large saving in the cost of manure, as will be clear from the fact that the price charged represents about annas 5 per lb. of nitrogen as against anything up to Re. 1 per lb. of nitrogen contained in various kinds of artificial manures. It will be understood that the nitrogen content of manure is the measure of its efficiency as a crop producing agent.

An interesting feature of the farm is a Francis turbine which is worked by a small waterfall on one of the irrigation channels. This turbine drives all the crushing machinery used on the farm and is a striking example of simple and economical use of water-power. Other experiments which are carried out on the farm consist in the application of various quantities of water and of sewage effluent to different plots of sugarcane, and the results of these are being carefully recorded and are likely to be of great value in future in connection with economy in the use of water and manure and the avoidance of water-logging land by over irrigation.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

ALL-INDIA LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

The following is the report of the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding the Bill to provide for the collection of statistical information for public purposes which the Local Government have introduced in the Legislative Council:—

Since the Bill was referred to the Committee the Officiating Director, Labour Office, Bombay, has sent under his letter No. 5211, dated the 24th September 1924, a draft of the Statistics Bill as tentatively modified by Government in the light of the debate in Council and of such public and private opinions as have reached Government. The letter and the Bill, which are appended hereto, were referred to a Sub-Committee for consideration and report. The Sub-Committee after having considered the draft Bill are of opinion that legislation of this character should be an All-India one particularly in view of the fact that the Trades Disputes Bill is to be undertaken by the Central Legislature. Besides, the Bill as it stands is too comprehensive in its scope and is likely to interfere with the smooth working of small industrial establishments and mercantile houses as well as trading concerns. No case in the opinion of the Sub-Committee has been made out for such comprehensive legislation. If the Council, however, decides to go on with the Bill it should be restricted in its operation to factories and it should not apply to any other industry. Any comprehensive legislation on the subject should extend to large employers of labour such as Railways, Government Dockyards, Post and Telegraph Offices, but this cannot be done unless there is an All-India legislation. The Sub-Committee, therefore, are emphatically of opinon that it is not desirable to deal with this question in a half-hearted and piecemeal fashion as it is proposed to be done.

The Committee after careful consideration of the question entirely concur with the Sub-Committee in their opinion and beg to recommend that the Director, Labour Office, be informed accordingly.

MR. NARIMAN'S MINUTE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in a separate minute stated:—The Bill is no doubt to some extent necessary and may help to remove the tension sometimes arising between the Capital and Labour. But there are some objections to it as it stands at present; first criticism against it is that it should be an all-India measure and not only for one Province or Presidency. It is not fair that only one Presidency in the whole country should be subjected to a particular measure imposing certain restrictions or disabilities. It should in the first instance be introduced in the Imperial Assembly and then be made applicable by notifications to particular provinces or presidencies. Besides, if it is to be introduced in the Local Council, care should be taken to see that all Government Departments are subjected to it. As far as I understand, the Railways being under the Imperial Government will not be subject to this legislation. Our experience has been that disputes often arise in Railway Workshops and it would not be fair to exclude Railways from the operations of the Bill. It is also doubtful whether Government Dockyards and other Port Trust Departments would be included. No Government Department should escape this legislation and the definition of "employee" should be expanded to include all Government Departments. Further strong criticism is directed against the power of Government to get statistics and information from any other institution on any matters. This power is too wide and liable to be abused. An addition should be made to that section to exclude political, religious, social and educational institutions from its operations. Another objection is the penalty imposed for non-compliance with notice served merely through post. For safety's sake it should be provided that notice should be served through Registered Post. Besides this there are several other objections but it is difficult to deal with the matter exhaustively at such a short notice.

ATTACK ON MR. AND MRS GREASON.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S REGRET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

Mr. W. L. Jenkins the Acting American Consul General has received a telegram from the Government of India saying: It is greatly concerned to hear of the assault on two Americans in Burma and trusts that their injuries are not serious. A detailed report has been called for from the Government of Burma. In the meanwhile the Government of India would be glad if the Acting Consul General would convey to his Government an expression of their great regret at the unfortunate occurence and their assurance that all steps would be taken to ensure the safety of American citizens in Burma as in India at large.

ALL INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELLAM CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHERA DUN, Oct. 14.

The Reception Committee of the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammellam (Conference) to-day unanimously elected Pandit Radacharan Goswami of Brindaban as the president of the Sammellam. The Conference will be held in the municipal office grounds. Mahants, Lachmandas and the Parasram have promised to arrange free boarding and lodging for the delegates. Pandit Sridhar Pathik of Allahabad has been elected president of Poet's Conference which is being held here at the same time as the Hindi Sahitya Sammellam.

HIGH COURT.

TENANTS' HARDSHIPS

AFTERMATH OF REPEAL OF RENT ACT.

(Before Mr. Justice Taraporevala.)

Ralph Edward Clarke ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Vernon and Co. ..... Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, who carries on business in Bombay under the name and style of Hoar and Co., against the defendants who carry on business as photographers, artists, portraitists and cinema film producers, at Esplanade Road in Bombay, for getting the defendants to vacate from the premises in their occupation.

The plaintiff's case was that he was the lessee of the premises in suit and that the defendant entered into possession of those premises promising to pay Rs. 1,000 per month as from 3rd May, 1923. That after entering into possession the defendants raised the question of standard rent and paid only Rs. 416-10-8 per month by way of rent. That the plaintiff by his attorney's letter dated 30th July, 1924, gave notice to the defendants to vacate the said premises by the end of August, 1924. The defendants failed to vacate the premises and the plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,000 per month for compensation for the defendants' user of the said premises.

Mr. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Taleyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the defendants.

When the suit came up for hearing, Mr. Taleyarkhan applied for a short adjournment on the ground that the defendant was at Mussoorie and had no time to give instructions to his Solicitors.

Mr. Coltman in opposing the application submitted that there was no possible defence to the suit. The defendants had entered the premises under an agreement to take them on lease for 5 years at Rs. 1,000 a month and then turned round and took shelter under the Rent Act. That Act so far as business premises were concerned, had now expired and the plaintiff was perfectly justified in giving notice to the defendants to vacate.

Mr. Taleyarkhan conceded that there was no defence under the law as it now stood, but he urged upon the Court to give reasonable time to the defendants to vacate, otherwise there would be great hardship as it would be very difficult to get suitable premises all at once.

P. C.: If the defendants want time they must agree to pay Rs. 1,000 per month as compensation, as the plaintiff was entitled to stand on his strict legal rights.

Ultimately His Lordship ordered the defendants to vacate by 31st December, 1924, and to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 per month as compensation from 1st September, 1924, till possession was given.

CHARGED WITH POSSESSING COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

At the Esplanade Police before Mr. S.S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate Abdul Rehman Samsuddin was charged with being in possession of Counterfeit Government of India notes of the total value of Rs. 500.

Mr. Thanawalla, police prosecutor conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law.

The prosecution story was that the accused was a Haj pilgrim and a British born subject. He was arrested on the 24th July at Mecca while making some purchases when he tendered some counterfeit notes. On search being made, other counterfeit notes were found on his person. The accused was sent by the Mecca police to the British Agent at Jeddah who sent the accused to take his trial in Bombay.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

A question arose as to whether His Worship had jurisdiction to try the case. Mr. Thanawalla, police prosecutor, submitted that the learned Magistrate had jurisdiction to try the case under Sec. 28 of the Cr. P. C. but His Worship was of opinion that the sanction of the local Government was necessary before he could try the case.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, for the accuser said that he would like to have the case tried in Bombay.

The case was adjourned to 25th instant provisionally.

In the meantime, His Worship has ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail.

CORONER'S COURT.

GIRL RUN OVER BY VICTORIA.

On Monday at about 12-30 p.m. Vithubai (12) a Hindu girl was walking along Carnac Road when near Crawford Market, she was knocked down by a hack victoria. The left wheel of the victoria ran over her chest. The driver did not give warning and drove away fast after the accident. Vithubai was removed to her house in the Improvement Trust Chawl near Carnac Bridge where she died at about 3 p.m. Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday morning when after recording some evidence further enquiry was adjourned to enable the police to trace the victoria driver.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The following are the alterations in the probables starters for Cesarewitch Stakes: Ceylonese (Smirke). Brisl (Vatard), Charley's Mount (Pryor) Invercauld (Orme).—Reuter.

LATEST ALTERATIONS.

Add Ferdia (Morton).

Omit Flintjack and Poisalomon.

Except for the above alterations, the runners were identical with the probables.—Reuter.

RESULT.

LONDON, October 15.

The following is the result of Cesartwitch Stakes:—

Charley's Mount 1
Boleosatan 2
Savernake 3
—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1924.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

When the last annual Report of the Bombay Development Department was published, we raised some pertinent questions as to the general policy that Government intend following in regard to the Development business. Except to the die-hards of the Development Department, whose bread and butter are inextricably involved in the continuance of the Department, the thing is as clear as a pikestaff that the Department is a losing proposition. Immense sums have already been sunk in the Reclamation of the Back Bay area which, for all we know to the contrary to-day, may prove as unserviceable as the similar areas on the Ballard Estate have already proved themselves to be. The zealots of Development would, however, make this precisely an argument, for the further continuance of the Department. —as though the waste they have already occasioned was not sufficient! Messrs. Jayakar and Nariman have done well to table motions in the current session of the Legislative Council for a Committee of inquiry into the working of this colossal engine of waste. Perhaps the sponsors of the resolution will not be ill-advised if they indicate, either in the terms of the resolutions themselves, or in the speeches introducing or supporting the resolutions, some general lines of the policy which the Government must be made to follow in regard to the future of Sir George Lloyd's legacy to Bombay. Committees of Inquiry have a nasty habit of stultifying themselves, if they are not furnished with the clearest possible directions as to the general policy in regard to the matter referred to them for specific inquiry, and here precisely is a case in which the interests of the city,—and perhaps of the whole Presidency,—demand that the underlying policy should be expressly stated.

Let us consider a little more fully the main issues of the Development project. There are, as far as we can see, four main problems; and a number of subsidiary issues involved in this general question of Bombay Development. There is first the declaration,—or was it only a feeler?—in the fast annual report of the Department about the cessation of further progress in industrial housing. Let there be a clear and unreserved pronouncement of policy in this regard. We want industrial housing, and far more sanitary and cheaper than the chawls the Development Department has furnished us with after all the fanfare of the late Governor in that regard. There is neither room nor occasion for a curtailment of that section of the programme. The representatives of the people must see to it that the natural desire on the part of Government and their officers and capitalist supporters to curtail at this end so that they may be at greater liberty to carry on the more wasteful projects of the Back Bay Reclamation is not allowed to lure them to a surrender of the popular cause. The only point of any importance in this connection is the question of the agency through which the houses for the working classes which we undoubtedly need could be most efficiently and most economically constructed. We have heard it said that the cheapest agency is private enterprise. On principle we doubt if the private, money-making, commercial-minded contractor could really do the work more efficiently and more cheaply; and we are also inclined to question if the handing over to the private entrepreneur of the task of supplying adequate housing for the industrial section of the community will not, under the effete tradition of the development business, encourage jerry-building and wholesale corruption. We know indeed what the Public Works Department is; and perhaps some day the representatives of the public will have the Herculean task of cleaning the augean stables of the P. W. D. We also realise that under the existing system the cost to the public through the departmentally managed building operations is bound to be excessive, not only owing to the want of checks but also owing to the absence of any incentive to be economical. On the other hand the only alternative to private enterprise, on the one hand, and State building on the other, namely, the co-opereative building society, happens to be almost unthinkable in the case at least of the working classes. We consider, therefore, that here is a legitimate field for investigation and report by the Committee contemplated by the Council in its current session. The second problem of equal importance is that of suburban development. Here, too, the official Report indicates a slackening of the speed which bodes no good to the relief of congestion in the city of Bombay. Must we sacrifice the development of the suburbs for the middle class citizens? The absence of adequate communications is not an irremediable difficulty. The two main lines of railways which serve the suburbs of Bombay must be hustled into expediting their schemes of electrification, tunnelisation, and duplication of the lines without which the fuller development of the suburbs is impossible. And the other services and amenities of modern life,—the electric and sanitary arrangements, the postal and educational services—must also be hastened to make the suburban life more and more attractive. We do not advert to the Pathan menace, because we fancy the Government have already realised the serious dimensions which that danger has attained. There ought to be no room for doubt or dispute by the contemplated committee in regard to this central idea of the urgent need for suburban development. The point for inquiry in this connection is whether here also the private builder has any chance or occasion, whether departmental activity would not suffice,—whether co-operative enterprise would not be the best solution. The Development Department has put forward recently a most attractive scheme for the supply of cheap housing in the suburbs, a scheme, which, we venture to say, has not received the attention which is its due. In that scheme the Department desires to supply the applicant with a fully constructed house on a plot of land from 800 to 1,000 square yards to be paid for partly at once and partly by instalments spread over 15 years. If the houses are to be anything like some of the houses we have seen on the new suburb of Khar for example, the proposition seems much too good to be true, much too cheap to be executed without some loss to the general tax-payer, if not to any one else. It would be unfair to saddle the genereal tax-payer of the Presidency with any part of the cost of supplying decent housing for any class of the people of Bombay City. Here, however, is a case eminently fit for the application of the co-operative principle in house-building. The class to be catered for is presumably more intelligent than the ordinary workman, and so is able more readily to understand and use the co-operative principle. The contemplated Committee should, therefore, be asked to suggest methods not only for the most expeditious development of the suburbs, but also for the most economical and efficient system of house-building on a large scale in the suburbs, and for the middle-class citizens of limited means and unlimited tastes.

The third, and perhaps the most urgently important, issue, is the Back Bay scandal. Ever since its inception we have protested against the waste which must necessarily be involved if that project of squander-maniacs is persisted in. The Council, we think, must pronounce categorically upon this matter, and push this white elephant into the lethal chamber. The Committee must only be asked to consider the most economical means of tiding over the loss already incurred on this venture. There is no other honest course open to any one who has the slightest regard for the financial solvency of this Presidency. The Back Bay, we are told, has already cost Rs. 4 crores; and that, if we stop operations now those 4 crores will be lost. Well, they will indeed have been wasted, but is that any argument for further adding to this indubitable waste? We have had a number of similar misfortunes; our entire railway system is a gigantic source of heavy loss to the country, viewed in its entirety; our irrigation canals have been found by many to be not the unmixed blessings the enthusiastic supporters of the great projects had shown them to be, and the day we abandon them in favour of the more economical well, we shall most probably have many a croaker telling us that we shall be wasting crores upon crores sunk in the canalisation of the Presidency. But does any sane man question that for just this reason we shall not think of the well, assuming that from all points the well is much more economical and efficient to the Indian agriculturist? We have instanced these cases to show that there is often greater statesmanship and courage required in a stubborn resistance to the convenient logic of the *fait accompli* which alien governments, thriving on irresponsibility, have a knack of presenting the people with; and we trust the spokesmen of the people in the Council will not be found wanting in this great essential for safeguarding the interests of the people. And, in this connection, we must call attention specifically to that resolution of Mr. M. R. Jayakar which would prevent the Government from borrowing on the credit of the Presidency without the consent of the Council. We do not quite understand the motive which has dictated this resolution to Mr. Jayakar. But if it means an effective but indirect restraint upon the wasteful activities of an irresponsible Government, we cannot but regard it as a most ingenious flank attack that may have more results than the mere consideration of the surface warrants. But perhaps on this point we shall be more fully enlightened when and if the resolution is moved in the Council. For the moment it is sufficient to add that besides these questions directly concerning the Development Directorate and its operations, we would have liked to see incorporated in the resolutions relating to this subject, a suggestion about the constitutional aspect. The Development Department clearly ought to be a Transferred department in charge of a responsible Minister. We can understand Sir George Lloyd murdering the spirit of the constitution (?) by making this department wholly outside the control of, or responsibility to, the Council. But now that the autocracy of Sir George is gone, is it not high time for the spokesmen of the people to demand that the Development Directorate be forthwith placed in the charge of a strong Minister?

BANKRUPT LIBERALISM.

Regardless of their future chances of identity as a party, British Liberals are lending themselves to a piece-meal alliance with the Conservatives, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has described the combination as a march under the Banner of the White Feather. The last election was fought as a triangular struggle. Pacts are being vigorously promoted in about seventy constituencies which will enable single candidates to oppose Labour. The supreme concern of the Liberals and the Conservatives is the ousting of Labour from power. Mr. Churchill's grand dream of an anti-Labour fusion seems to be materialising itself at last. Like the agile opportunist he is, he has altered his loyalty again and become a full-blooded Conservative. We can understand the flexibility of Mr. Churchill's principles, because he sees the other two parties well supplied with first-class leaders. In the Labour group, his Napoleonic affectations are not negotiable while in the Liberal Party the presence of indomitable politicians like Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George bars his way to supreme power. In the Conservative Party, however, there is such a paucity of spectacular talents that he can prosecute success with comparative ease. Mr. Baldwin, with his inseparable pipe, is a poor inspiration and an easily replaceable quantity. Mr. Chamberlain, a monocled mediocrity, has luck entirely against him, so that Mr. Churchill has acted with an eye to the main chance. It is, however, surprising that there should be such a large following of Liberals in his wake seeking the indulgence, if not the support, of the Conservative Party. They are against giving Labour a chance through the splitting of votes in doubtful constituencies. Reuter gives us the astute explanation that "Conservative and Liberal Head-quarters are not countenancing such pacts but they are not opposing them" This pleasant attitude of tolerance has only one meaning. The party-bosses watch the progress of pacts, and they are, like our friend Mr. K. C. Roy at the end of his Kenya deputation, neither pleased nor disappointed. It the ambition of Liberals is exclusively to demolish Labour and not to offer themselves for a substitute-administration, the pact is one of slow suicide for the Liberals. In the three-legged race, Conservatives may immediately benefit. But Labour will not eventually lose much by the demonstration of capitalist combination; indeed they may gain through a better recognition of the futility of surrendering their Socialistic principles and attempting, when in office, to pass off as a bundle of weak but moralising Liberals fresh from the Summer School. England does not love Coalitions in peace time; even if as a result of mean compromise the Liberals agree to a share of spoils with Conservatives—an unlikely contingency —public opinion may be trusted to undermine the unholy alliance. Labour indeed is likely to thrive on such a patent display of capitalism. The eagerness of the Liberals to combine with Conservatives for the discomfiture of Labour, is a sad advertisement of Liberal bankruptcy.

Notes of the Day.

A Climb-down.

Despite Mr. Thomas' sword-rattling, there is, we are glad to see, an indication of a return to sanity in the counsels of the British Government regarding the Iraq frontier dispute with Turkey. The British Government have now, we are told, received and considered the Turkish reply to their Notes. The main difference between the two Governments is recognised to be one turning on the question of what is the *status quo* to be maintained and Britain has readily agreed to the Turkish suggestion that the difference should be referred back to the Council of the League of Nations. The change of attitude on the part of the British Government is evidently the result of Turkey's message to the Council of the League requesting it to adopt measures to compel respect for its decision. In view of this climb-down Mr. Thomas' outburst about "the honour and prestige" of Britain is both fatuous and ridiculous. As for his not being unmindful of the obligations of the Empire, Mr. Thomas evidently forgets that the British Empire, when it suits the convenience of British politicians, is proudly referred to as the largest Muslim Power in the world and that, therefore, men like him owe some obligations to their Muslim fellow-subjects of the King-Emperor.

The Battle of the Clocks.

In to-day's Corporation agenda, we find a motion by Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee to abolish Bombay time. He will be happy if he is able to push forward the hands of the Market Clock by 39 minutes, but the issue is so stale that it will not provoke very much of a commotion to-day. The history behind is more interesting than the merits of the innovation which, whether accepted or rejected, will be a matter of relative indifference to the public. In 1905, Lord Curzon had rioted through a long series of novelty and reform in India, but his upturned eyes saw that he had omitted to interfere with the course of the stars and the ordering of time for this land. He introduced Standard Time, which had an advantage of 39 minutes over the clocks on our side. The Battle of the Clocks that followed, was based on something more than a chronometric heresy. There was no doubt much pious concern among the orthodox as to the effects of tampering with that intangible element of the Universe, namely, Time; but the driving power of the agitation was Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who objected to the over-bearing manner in which the inchoate Caucus took the consent of the Corporation for granted. A pitched battle was fought in which Sir Pherozeshah proved his prestige and prowess. That he put the dignity of the Corporation above the loss of 39 minutes, is clear from the following quotation from his speech :—

> "I frankly tell you—you might call it a matter of sentiment or prejudice—that the one important argument which bears upon the subject is the integrity, the dignity and the independence of the City. . . . Perhaps it is a matter of mere sentiment and prejudice, but I will always take a pride in standing up for the integrity, the dignity and the independence of the immense population of the City of Bombay."

Principle Intact.

Some years ago when the subject was revived in the Corporation, there were misgivings whether a change would not mean treason to Sir Pherozeshah's memory. Combatants may however discuss the matter on its merits, with a good conscience, because the main plank of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's opposition was that the Corporation should not be dictated to, but must remain free to adjust its own affairs. The Corporation to-day is comparatively democratised, and while it would resent interference on the example of its great founder, it is certainly free to determine the issue in conformity with the popular wish. Whatever they decide, the cardinal contention of Sir Pherozeshah, namely, municipal autonomy, will stand vindicated. The topic itself is of tepid interest, and hardly worth a bitter fanfaronade. Calcutta has two clocks which get on without clashing. Brief life is our portion here, and the disappearance of 39 minutes will not convulse any save those who have very little left of it. So indeed was the murmur when in 1582 Pope Gregory suppressed ten days in the Calendar to the distress of some very aged sceptics who cried out "Give us back our lost days." Pope Gregory robbed the world of ten days; Mr. Tairsee is kinder in trying to cheat Bombay of 39 minutes.

Students and Military Training.

While laying the corner-stone of the New Poona College building on Tuesday His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson pointed out how rapidly but steadily the work of the Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali had grown from small beginnings. The Mandali was started in 1888 and while twenty-three years ago it sent up its first small batch of students for the matriculation examination, ten years ago 110 students were sent up for the same examination and to-day the B.A. classes in its College number no less than 200 while there are in all 521 students in the College. The remarkable progress made by the Mandali is an indication at once of the increasing demand for higher education among the people—within ten days of the opening of the College the First Year classes were full and admission had to be refused—and of the efficient and devoted services of the staff to whose work His Excellency paid a well-deserved tribute. In the course of his speech Sir Leslie Wilson referred to a feature in the activity of the New College which furnishes an effective argument in favour of Dr. Paranjpye's proposal for compulsory military training for University students. In 1921 the College was able to raise two full platoons for the University Training Corps. Not only have these platoons been maintained, but the College has also asked the Government for another platoon because of the increasing demand from students for admission into the Corps. We trust Sir Leslie Wilson, who has expressed gratification over this fact, will see that the request of the College is immediately complied with and that the conditions of service in the Corps are considerably improved. The enthusiasm of the students of the New College for military training, even under circumstances which are not very encouraging, is a proof that, given proper facilities, which pay due regard to the self-respect of the students, Dr. Paranjpye's proposal is one which is as easy of execution as it is essential in national interest.

Shipping Enterprise in India.

The report of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, just issued demands scrutiny at the hands of the shareholders. In the first place, the costly and ill-fated "Loyalty", though sold off, is still shown in the balance-sheet on the assets side at its full value of Rs. 35.91 lakhs. Why has the essential information, such as the amount of the sale-proceeds of the "Loyalty" in full, or the provision for depreciation, been withheld? There is no provision made for a fleet represented as having cost Rs. 1.03 crores, without including the unfortunate "Loyalty", save a lump sum of 15.77 lakhs shown on the liability side as depreciation account. What does that stand for? And what does the sum of 15.77 lakhs consist of? The balance-sheet has been signed by the auditors "subject to our letter of even date to the Directors." What is contained in that letter, and why has it not been circulated along with the report? Perhaps the profit and loss account will explain this silence. The operations of the shipping company proper have resulted in a profit of only 4.96 lakhs from the general voyage account. The biggest item on the profit side is an exchange windfall, which the Directors consider they have "earned", but which is in reality nothing more than the outcome of the hopeless muddle in the currency policy of the nation, which the Government of India have brought about for their own unfathomable ends. The Directors of the Scindia Company are not entitled to regard this as the normal profit; for, for all that they know to the contrary, exchange may result in a heavy loss next year, if the muddle continues unrepaired. And yet the Agents' commission has been calculated on the entire sum of 15.16 lakhs of the total profit of which 6.38 lakhs, or 38 per cent. is an unearned and unexpected item, and only 4.9 is the regular and normal shipping profit proper. Further, do the financial advisers of the Company think the position to be so sound as to justify the declaration of a dividend? There are not profits sufficient enough to warrant this step. And the interests of this premier Indian shipping enterprise, in the face of the rivalry that must necessarily be postulated, demand that its resources should be conserved.

ANTI-LABOUR PACTS.

TRIANGULAR CONTESTS TO BE AVOIDED.

MACDONALD'S APPEAL TO COUNTRY

LIBERAL CAMPAIGN OPENS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Hitherto over a dozen local Conservative-Liberal, anti-Labour pacts have been arranged with a view not to split against Labour vote in constituencies where during the last election there were triangular contests which resulted in the return of Labourites, often on a minority vote. Many more pacts are being negotiated. The Conservative and Liberal Headquarters are not countenancing such pacts, but they are not opposing them. Thus it is likely that by 29th October a substantial number of the seventy triangular contests of the last election will have been avoided. Hitherto the Liberals have been more ready than the Conservatives to agree to make such pacts. For example the Liverpool Conservatives have declined any arrangement.—Reuter.

"THE OTHER SIDE SEEMED TO BE FUNKING."

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Premier was given an enthusiastic send-off this morning when he set out from Glasgow on a motor electioneering tour The car was held up by a huge number of crowd. Mr. MacDonald in a speech referring to the Conservative-Liberal agreements at Glasgow and numerous other places not to run candidates against each other said that other side seemed to be funking. "We have so frightened them that they are laying their heads together lest we scrape in between them. It is not good old-fashioned politics. The more united they are against us the greater will be our victory." The Conservatives and Liberals are fighting under the banner of White feather. Labour, when it entered office, found owing to Tory mishandling, that ill-feeling between the Dominions and their mother-country was very critical. The Dominions had not been properly consulted in making of the Treaty of Lausanne and he had the greatest difficulty in getting the Dominions finally to consent so that the Treaty might be ratified.—Reuter.

MACDONALD'S TOUR TO ABERAVON.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 14.

Mr. MacDonald set out from Glasgow to-day on his four days motor tour to Aberavon, his constituency in South Wales. He stopped at any places and briefly addressed assemblages, The Premier referred repeatedly to the arrangements between the Liberal and Conservatives parties to avoid three cornered contests. He declared that the Liberals and the Conservatives were uniting against Labour, but expressed his confidence that the more united they were the greater would the victory of the Labour.—(B. O. W.)

APPEAL TO BACK LABOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Mr. MacDonald was given a great reception at a meeting in Edinburgh to-day. In his speech he appealed to the country to back Labour in sufficient numbers to defy both of the other parties.—Reuter.

CONFIDENT OF GREAT VICTORY.

LONDON, October 15.

Mr. MacDonald who yestrday covered two hundred miles and addressed twenty-three meetings was accorded a great send off at Newcastle to-day when he left for his tour in Yorkshire and Lancashire. In a speech at Gateshead he said "We are determined and expectant of having a great victory." No intelligent person, he said, wanted to end the Labour Government.—Reuter.

LIBERAL CAMPAIGN OPENED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Liberal campaign was opened today by Messrs. Asquith, Lloyd George and Sir John Simon at the Queen's Hall, London. Mr. Asquith said the pretext for the election was the most flimsy and insincere on which any responsible minister for a century had presumed to invoke the prerogative of the crown. The truth was Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues were suffering from a bad attack of morbid self-esteem. The real cause of the precipitate appeal was not the "Worker's Weekly" case, but the Russian Treaty which was an unique example of political recklessness, business incapacity and almost infantile simplicity. The sole considerable legislative achievement of Government was Mr. Snowden's Liberal Free Trade budget.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVES' KINDNESS TO LL GEORGE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Conservatives of Carnarvon boroughs have decided not to run any candidate against Mr. Lloyd George.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S ELECTION FUND.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen has subscribed £5,000 to the Labour Party's election Fund.—Reuter.

SIR CHIOZZA MONEY.

REFUSES TO STAND AS LABOURITE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It has been announced by a well known financial authority that Sir Chiozza Money has refused to become a Labour candidate for this election as he considers Government is seriously misleading the Labour Party and defeat is certain as it deserved. He is of opinion that the argument that the Russian loan will be a remedy for unemployment is a cruel misrepresentation.—Reuter.

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

ITS NON-POLITICAL CHARACTER.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The non-political character of the Federation of British industries is likely to focus attention on the outspoken speech of its President, Sir Eric Geddes, at Sheffield to night when he urged that personal feelings and party interests should have been subordinated to the country's needs and the dissolution avoided in view of the urgent issues requiring Government's undivided attention. He emphatically condemned the Russian treaties particularly guarantee of a loan and declared that if further sacrifices were to be demanded from the tax-payer the money should at least be spent on the encouragement and development (of industries?) in Britain and the Dominions instead of picking out the shakiest and least-principled of our debtors for further loan. Finally he doubted whether the Federation could stand aloof if the suggestions of nationalisation made in the Labour manifesto involved an adoption of revolutionary proposals threatening efficiency, even the existence of national industries. Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Mr. W. Lindsay Everard has been adopted a Conservative candidate for Melton Mowbray in succession to Sir Charles Yate.—Reuter.

ACTIONS AGAINST DUNLOP COMPANIES.

SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A settlement is announced at the King's Bench to-day of the actions brought by Sir Arthur Ducros and others against the Dunlop Tyre and Rubber Goods Limited and the Dunlop Rubber Company (Far East) Limited to enforce payment of remuneration due to the plaintiffs as members of the Advisory Committee to the Board of the Canadian Company for a decade from 1917 or in the alternative to recover damages for the repudiation of the Agreement. The Company unreservedly withdrew the charge of fraud and the counter-claim and agreed to pay very substantial damages. The plaintiffs, however, were content to accept £31,250 by way of settlement against both the companies.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASING.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 14.

Unemployment figures are being much quoted by speakers at election meetings. The latest returns issued by the Ministry of Labour shows that unemployment continues to increase. Number of persons registered as fully unemployed on October 6th being 1,215,900. This is 16,284 more than on 29th September.—(B. O. W.).

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

WAHABIS ENTER MECCA.

ADVANCE ON AKABA.

HUSSEIN LEAVES JEDDAH.

LONDON, October 15.

Cairo.—Wahabis have entered Mecca.—Reuter.

WAHABIS' ADVANCE ON AKABA.

EGYPTIAN PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, October 15.

Cairo.—It is stated that the Frontier Districts Administration has received news that the Wahabis are advancing on Akaba. The Egyptian Ministry is taking precautions on the Akaba Frontier.—Reuter.

SHERIF HUSSEIN LEAVES JEDDAH.

DEPARTURE FOR AKABA.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Jeddah.—Sherif Hussein has departed this morning on the Hedjaz Government steamer accompanied by his Harem. It is reported that he is proceeding to Akaba. His departure has considerably relieved the inhabitants. The situation in Mecca is obscure. The telegraphic communication has been cut off. It is not known whether the Wahabis have entered the city. Reuter.

(Akaba is a small port on the North-East of the Red Sea).

EMIR ALI ARRIVES AT JEDDAH.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A telegram from "King" Emir Ali received in London announces his arrival in Jeddah to-day. It says that he had left Mecca with the forces in order to avoid bloodshed. Jeddah has been established as the provisional centre of the Hedjaz Government.—Reuter.

GERMAN LOAN.

OVERSUBSCRIBED IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

New York.—The first sale of the new German bonds was held to-day at a price of 91 3/8. The books for the loan were closed at 10—12 this morning indicating that it has been oversubscribed.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

New York.—It is learned that subscriptions to the American portion of the German loan have exceeded five hundred million dollars.—Reuter.

PROSPECTUS OF BRITISH PORTION.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 14.

Prospectus of the British portion of the German loan was issued this evening. As already announced the amount of loan is twelve millions sterling which will be issued in seven per cent bonds at ninety-two per cent. The bonds will be to bearer and will be issued in denomination of one hundred. five hundred and one thousand pounds sterling. It is pointed out that the service of the interest of loan is the direct and unconditional obligation of the German Government chargeable on all assets and revenues of that Government. The specific first charge on all payments is provided for under the plan of the Dawes Committee for the account of the Agent-General for Reparation payments, such charge being prior to Reparation and other treaty payments which in turn have specific precedence over the existing German debit. A first charge will be made by way of collateral security on the "controller of revenues," namely, gross revenues of the German Government derived from customs and from taxes on tobacco, beer and sugar. net revenue of the German Government from spirits monopoly and such tax if any as may hereafter be similarly assigned by the German Government in accordance with the terms of the final Protocol of the London Conference. The portion of sinking fund applicable to this issue will be applied in purchase of bonds when price thereof, is below par or in drawings at par when price is at par or above. In any year in which drawings are necessary such drawings will be made during the month of September. Bonds then drawn will be due for repayment on the following 15th of October. Bonds not previously redeemed by purchases or drawing will be repaid at par on 15th October 1949.—(B. O. W.)

RUSH OF APPLICANTS.

LONDON, October 15.

There was a large queue of applicants for the German loan issue at the Bank of England at six this morning. Applicants numbered two thousands at 9 o'clock.—Reuter.

BRITISH PORTION OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The British portion of the German loan has been over-subscribed. The lists closed at 1 this afternoon.—Reuter.

The King received on Tuesday, Lord Olivier in audience.—Reuter.

IRAQ QUESTION.

BRITAIN'S CHANGED ATTITUDE.

TURKISH SUGGESTION AGREED TO.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Government have informed the Turkish Minister this morning that they readily ageed to the Turkish suggestion that the difference between the two Governments with regard to what is the *status quo* which both had agreed to maintain on the Iraq frontier pending a final settlement, should be referred back to the Council of the League for decision. The Secretary-General of the League is being informed accordingly. It is distinctly understood that neither side in meantime will advance their force beyond the lines now occupied.—Reuter.

MILITARY ACTIVITY ON BRITISH SIDE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Constantinople.—An unconfirmed message from Angora says that the Turkish Commander reports military activity on the British side in the Iraq frontier.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS' STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Proposing the toast of the Exhibition officials at Lord Mayor's dinner at the Mansion House to-night in honour of the Wembley Administration and Overseas representatives at which every part of the Empire was represented, Mr. Thomas said that Britain and Turkey had agreed to refer the difference of interpretation in connection with the Iraq Frontier to an independent tribunal. He emphasised that although Britain was in the thoes of election, Government was determined to maintain the prestige of the country unimpaired. No general election or party difference would allow those charged with responsibility for Government to be unmindful of the obligations of the Empire. He believed that in that task Government would receive the united support of all classes. (Prolonged cheers). He did not know if the fact of the election had influenced the situation but if so he hoped that his allusions on behalf of Government and the people of Britain would not be misunderstood. No step would be left untaken to avert war, but equally honour and prestige of Britain was at stake. Peace they desired was peace with honour. (Cheers.) —Reuter.

WHAT IS THE STATU QUO.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 14.

The British Government have now received and considered the Turkish reply to their notes on the Iraq frontier question. The main difference between the two Governments turns on the question of what is the *status quo* to be maintained pending a final settlement of the frontier by the Council of the League of Nations.—(B. O. W.).

LORD PARMOOR'S "MISUNDERSTANDING,"

LONDON, Oct. 15.

In connection with the British Government's decision to waive the demand for the immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from Mosul, pending the decision of the Council of the League of Nations with regard to the interpretation of the resolution passed by the Council on 30th September—that *status quo* should be maintained pending the final settlement of the frontier by the Council—the diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that, apparently, Lord Parmoor misunderstood the real purport of the boundary then proposed by the Turkish delegate and confused it with the boundary mentioned in the Lausanne Treaty.—Reuter.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION ECHO

FIND OF FROZEN BODIES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

New York.—Bodies of four members of the 1913 Stefansson Arctic Expedition have been discovered by the captain of a schooner on the Herald Island near the Wrangel Island. The bodies have been identified as those of Mr. James Murray, Dr. Alister Mackay British scientists both of whom were with Sir E. Shackleton, Mr. Henri Bauchat eminent French anthropologist and Mr. Stanley Morris American sailor. The evidence indicates that they were frozen to death in a storm while asleep from utter exhaustion round the camp fire. Ample food supply has been found.—Reuter.

THE GUN-RUNNING CASE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The King's Bench heard to-day, the gun-running case in which the Crown sought to recover heavy penalties under the Customs Acts for attempting to export machine-guns. Besides Attfield (Senior) and his son there were two other defendants Charles Philip Hinman and Frederic Gerley Firmin. The prosecuting counsel stated that Captain Attfield entered into an agreement with the Vickers for the purchase of fifty-six machine guns, but the Board of Trade refused the application for permission to export them. Hinman bought a fishing smack and guns were placed aboard and transhipped to a Dutch steamer on the sea. Cecil Attfield, Hinman and Firmin pleaded guilty while James Attfield pleaded not guilty. The jury found against Cecil Attfield in £26,076 and against Firmin and Hinman in £15,960. They returned verdict for James Attfield without costs. Judgment was delivered accordingly.—Reuter.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

WHIPPING AS PUNISHMENT.

NON-OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

Proceedings of the Bombay Council, to-day, were lively and interesting from beginning to end in spite of the fact that to-day was the third day devoted to the Children's Protection Bill. Even the interpellation hour, which is generally even and uninteresting, was lively. The number of questions tabled were few, but some of them related to important subjects of public importance. Several questions were asked about the Bombay Port Trust and the Bombay Development Schemes. Information given about the Development Schemes seems to be fairly adequate, while the statement regarding the Port Trust Schemes is vague and unsatisfactory. It was interesting to know that while Sir George Buchanan had definitely estimated the cost of the Backbay Reclamation Scheme at 4 crores of rupees the sanctioned original estimate is for Rs. 7 crores. So far till 1923, Rs. 3 crores have been spent and reclamation is not expected to be completed till 1931. To a layman's mind it appears that if the Department spends three crores in three years and expects to take time till 1931 on a proportionate basis the Department might spend eight crores instead of four crores. Assurance is given by Government that all the Development Schemes and Port Trust Schemes are economically sound and profit-yielding with a subtle proviso at the same time that the object of these schemes is not to earn profit but to contribute to public welfare. The Council is asked to believe that an outlay of 7 crores on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, a surplus of 2"1/4" crores may be estimated that is 33"1/3"4 per cent-profits. This is too good a story to be swallowed by the gullible public, while as a matter of fact there is not a section of public opinion represented in the Council, or outside, which does not think that these capital expenditures are woefully mismanaged and drive the province to bankruptcy in the course of a few years. What financial balance Government can claim is really due to its heavy borrowings, and it is only when the debts have to be redeemed Government will felt the pinch. In regard to the Port Trust Scheme, it is a well-known fact that in spite of the Port Trust being a public utility concern it literally profiteered in the Ballard Estate Scheme during war time, disproportionate to its capital outlay, with the result that in the depressing times that are prevailing now the investors in the Ballard Estate have lost heavily. It is also a fact that, excepting the Ballard Estate scheme all other Port Trust Schemes are losing heavily.

Interpellations at to-day's meeting have made out a strong case for a searching enquiry into all capital expenditure by a Committee of the Council, consisting of the majority of elected members. An interpellation about Non-Brahmin Public Prosecutors elicited an interesting answer. The Home Member gave a certain aggregate total number in answer. He was at once asked to give particulars and he gave a list comprising of Lingayats, Parbhus, Christians, etc. The Home Member was atonce asked for the definition of the word "Non-Brahmin." He said he took that everyone who was not Brahmin was Non-Brahmin, and he would apply the term to Christians, Parsis, etc. "Non-Brahmin" can only apply to those Hindus who are neither Brahmins nor members of "depressed classes." While it might—and in justice but not according to usage ought to—include "depressed classes", it cannot, by any stretch of imagination be made to include Christians, Parsis, Mahomedans, etc. The sooner Government give up their communal policy and deal with all citizens as Indians first and foremost the better for them. In order to command a majority in the Council, Government encourage members to form into communal parties and set different communities by one another's ear. The policy of "divide and rule" suits Government admirably to catch votes and to prevent unity amongst Opposition members, but the policy has its obvious disadvantages. Non-Brahmins and Muslims in the Council who are giving their votes to Government expect a tangible return for it in the shape of fish and loaves of office and hence batches of questions are repeated in every session of this Council about the caste and community of Government posts from that of a petty clerk to the High Judicial and Executive posts. If Government will not abandon their communal policy they will at least be well-advised to have definite notions about different terms they use often in playing their game. If the interpellation hour was interesting the subsequent hours in considering the Children's Protection Bill were not less exciting. Considerable progress was made with the Bill, and but for the unreasoning opposition of Government over the inspection of institutions for reception of children not coming under Government inspection under B 44 except by the special provision of section 45 the Childrens Bill would have been passed into law to-day.

There were three important amendments moved to which strenous opposition was put forward by Government and of which the Swarajists carried two and lost one, thus retaining at the end of the day the honours of the battle. The first important amendment was moved for the deletion of whipping as a form of punishment. Mr. Deo Swarajist who moved it appealed to the reason of the House not to perpetrate cruelty in the shape of whipping in the Bill intended to protect children. He urged its deletion on the ground of humane considerations. Mr. Mortgomerie, Home Secretary, opposed the amendment in a lighthearted manner. He wished the Council to take whipping as quite a normal procedure, and in evidence he cited the Whipping Act as if it were a sufficient reason.

It looked as if the amendment might be lost for want of sufficient interest on the part of unofficial members. Mr. Jayakar, leader of the Swaraj Party, however, changed the course of the debate by his vigorous and powerful speech. It is difficult to say if he was justified in referring to the Punjab disorders and whipping under martial law, while dealing with the whipping of children under a social piece of legislation. The House, however, received the speech with continuous signs of approbation, and signs were forthcoming that the leader of the Swarajya Party had warned up the House to a solid and united determination to do away with whipping. Mr. Jayakar is generally dispassionate and mild in his language, but to-day on both the occasions when he spoke he was passionate and aggressive and more than all carried the honours of the debate delivering the best speeches made on the floor of House in this session. The Home Member who followed Mr. Jayakar complained prejudices had been introduced into the debate, and opposed the amendment treating whipping as a mere matter of procedure. His Secretary had cited the Whipping Act in support of whipping being provided as a punishment in the Bill. And Sir Maurice suggested that if there was an objection to whipping itself the Council should pass a provision for whipping in the Bill and agitate for the repeal of the Whipping Act. It is surprising, Sir Maurice should have put forward this specious plea when Mr. Jayakar had pointed out it was not within the competence of the provisional Council to repeal the Whipping Act and that consequently the Council would do away with whipping wherever it was in its power to do so. The debate had not proceeded very far when Sir Maurice surrendered gracefully and accepted the amendment.

The next amendment related to the inspection of certified institutions by Legislative Councillors and Bombay members of the Assembly and the Council of State. It was an important but at the same time harmless proposal, but Sir Maurice opposed it with all his strength and in spite of division, the Council carried the proposal by a substantial majority. The third and last important amendment related to the inspection of institution receiving children but not coming under the general provisions of the Bill. Mr. R. G. Pradhan made out a convincing case. Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary opposed it strongly in a speech full of pathos and wanted the Council to believe that if the amendment was accepted and gratuitous inspection prohibited, several children could die due to mismanagement. In the last session he had said that in one particular institution more than 100 per cent of children had died. He was asked how more than 100 per cent. could die, as children died once and not twice. He however stuck to his statement, and explained that in the praticular year not only 100 per cent of the admissions had died but some children who were already in it had also died, making more than 100 per cent. He now repeated the same statement with this modification that he claimed only 100 per cent as having died. In this session as in last session he was asked to give particulars, but he would take Mr. Jayakar into private confidence but not the Council into public confidence.

Mr. Jayakar followed the Home Secretary and in a passionate and reasoned speech, he exploded the fallacies of official members. He was often interrupted but every interruption only added to his strength, his speech was at its best and well-received by all sections of the House, but when the division bell rang, Non-Brahmin and Muslim Ministerialists walked into the Government lobby for the leader of the Swaraj Party had committed the sin of expressing distrust of Government. It is a matter of regret that after giving their votes so far in consideration of the Bill or merits of amendments they should have stultified themselves by rejecting the amendments moved by a stalwart liberal-like Mr. R. G. Pradhan, but the official Whips had evidently been at work and the division went against reason and equity. There was an important amendment to this much discussed clause by Mr. K. F. Nariman which would have neutralised its mischievous potentialities. If it had been moved and discussed it might have been carried. Mr. Nariman, however, withdrew his amendment and section 45 stands a blot on the Bill, unamended and arbitrary in its main aspects. Congratulations are due to the leader of the Swaraj Party and his colleagues for the arduous fight they have put up and for their achievement, however limited, under the highly taxing conditions. Before concluding a reference must be made to the adjournment motion of Mr. R. G. Pradhan ruled out by the President. It cannot be denied the President was justified in ruling out the motion on the ground that it related to a matter of

(Continued on next page.)

STEEL INDUSTRY IN DANGER.

DRASTIC ECONOMY AT JAMSHEDPUR.

MR. R. D. TATA INTERVIEWED.

With reference to a telegram from its Jamshedpur correspondent which appeared in the "Times of India" yesterday, a representative of "The Chronicle" called on Mr. R. D. Tata with a view to get some more details. Mr. Tata confirmed the information contained in that message, namely, that in conformity with the orders of the Board of Directors for retrenchment and economy in all possible ways, the Coppee Coke Ovens and one Blast Furnace have been shut down and consequently one of the iron ore mines will not be called upon to supply ore as the requirements of the remaining four furnaces could be met from the other mines owned by the Company. Owing to the heavy imports of steel from abroad, particularly the Continent of Europe, at prices with which it is impossible for the Company to compete without incurring heavy loss, there is an unusually large accumulation of stocks in the yards at Jamshedpur. Consequently production has to be cut down in order to avoid locking-up large sums of money in stocks.

WANTED SPEEDY INVESTIGATION.

Asked what he thought of the fresh enquiry which the Tariff Board, had been ordered by the Government of India to make in connection with the Steel Company' application for off-setting duties. Mr. Tata stated that the two points which the Government of India had referred to the Tariff Board, namely, to what extent, if any, and in respect of what articles or class or description of articles the duty should be increased and whether the duty should be increased generally or in respect of such articles when imported from or manufactured in any country or countries specified could have been more speedily investigated. The first representation to Government was submitted in August and a second representation had been submitted more recently. Any delay in investigation and increased help to the Company will be disastrous to the industry.

HUNDREDS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

As regards the number of men thrown out of employment already at Jamshedpur, Mr. Tata said that he could not immediately give the accurate figure, but the number must run into hundreds at any rate.

ZEPPELIN Z R-3

LONDON, Oct. 14.

New York.—The Z R 3 was caught in a thick fog 1200 miles from her destination. She applied to a naval vessel to compass he bearings.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Boston.—Zeppelin ZR 3 was sighted over here at 4-15 this morning.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Chatham (Massachusetts). Zeppelin Z R 3 is now reported to be off the south point of Nova Scotia. All are well.—Reuter.

ARRIVES AT NEW YORK.

LONDON, Oct 15.

New York.—Zeppelin ZR 3 arrived here at 4/50 this morning.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The death is announced of Colonel Richard Kirby Ridgeway who had a distinguished career in India. He won the Victoria Cross in the Naga Hills expedition in 1879/80.

The death has occurred of Colonel Arthur Grey.—Reuter.

NORTHERN INDIA FLOODS.

LANSDOWNE STILL ISOLATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 14.

Recent reports from Lansdowne indicate that the town and most of other places in Garhwal are still isolated. Only a few mail bags were delivered there on 6th and 7th October and no dak was received on 9th. The telegraphic service is very irregular. Messages booked on 9th and 10th are being received at Lucknow to-day.

LOSS OF LIFE AT HARDWAR.

A representative of the Associated Press visited Hardwar to make enquiries regarding the loss of life and property. The only traces of the flood left to-day are deposits of mud and sand on the paved streets and inside the shops. The Sadhus belonging to the Ashram of Kalikamliwala had rendered great service. For three days after the flood they were busy rescuing men from trees. According to reliable information about 150 persons, mostly sadhus, have been washed away from the town of Hrishikesh. Half the houses in Hrishikesh and Minirets (a town recently built in the Tehri State) have been destroyed beyond repairs. At Hardwar the loss of human life is estimated not to exceed ten.

A Poona message of October 15th says in a recent select chess tournament played at Sangli under the patronage of Sir Chintamanrao Appasaheb the Chief of Bodas, Gadre, Morbhat, and Khadilkar took part. The results were:—Khadilkar got three marks, Gadre one and a half, Bodas on, and Morbhat one and a half. Silver cups were presented to the first two by the Chief Saheb. —A.P.

EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

GOVERNMENT'S INACTION.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION

The following telegram was sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla, on the 10th October 1924:—

"Indian Merchants' Chamber regret Government inaction in face of present exchange and money market situation. Purchasers of sterling merely transfer funds from Government account to account of bankers and do not provide markets with fresh money which is urgently needed. Gold bullion quoted to-day at under twenty-three and has been under parity with sixteen pence gold for several weeks. If exchange had been put back to sixteen pence gold as proposed in the bills of Sir Purshotamdas large amounts of gold would by now have been tendered to currency office against issue of local currency and would have created additional supplies of pound currency and at the some time strengthened our reserves of gold. The Chamber once more strongly urge Government take prompt action on these lines unless Government consider great uncertainty regarding exchange to be in the interest of commerce and high-exchange to be beneficial to India's industries at this critical juncture.—J. K. MEHTA, Secretary."

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

(Continued from previous page.)

long standing about which a regular resolution could have been tabled, but he did not take the Council into his confidence whether it was not a fact that motions on the same subject, but differently worded, had been consistently tabled by the same Member both in the first and second session, admitted by the President but disallowed by the Governor on the ground it was mainly a matter of provincial concern. Other provincial Councils have expressed their opinion on the extension of provincial autonomy, and it is a pity that the Bombay Council should be denied the opportunity to ventilate its opinion on a matter vitally affecting its constitution and powers. It is to be hoped Government will place on table the resolutions disallowed by Governor that the public may decide for themselves how far discretion has been rightly exercised.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Council met to-day at 2 p.m. with good attendance of members. The visitors' gallery however continued to be deserted. During the interpellation hour much useful information was obtained in regard to the schemes of the Port Trust, city and suburban development and capital expenditure incurred on this behalf and amounts provided for the works on hand. Information furnished in regard to the Development Department schemes was fairly adequate, but information in regard to the Port Trust scheme was very meagre and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Nariman asked:—If it were a fact that in regard to the Bombay Back Bay Reclamation scheme original estimate was four crores and not seven crores as stated in the answer. The Hon. Cowasji Jehangir maintained the original estimate was for seven crores and he said Government recognised as the original estimate only that estimate which had been sanctioned by them and not mere guess work. Mr. Nariman retorted by asking if Government were in the habit of considering schemes on the strength of vague guesses made by their officers. The Hon. Cowasji Jehangir said Sir George Buchanan had originally estimated that 4 crores would be sufficient for the Back Bay Reclamation scheme, but the first estimate sanctioned by Government for the scheme was for 7 crores and not 4 crores. Pressed to state if any savings had been effected owing to the fall of prices since 1921 the Hon. Cowasji Jehangir wanted notice.

Another question by Mr. R. D. Shinde (Nasik) elicited information that out of 109 posts in the Bombay Port Trust carrying salaries exceeding Rs. 500, 7 were vacant, 129 posts were held by Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 33 by Indians. A number of questions were put about the qualifications of some of the European employees of the Port Trust.

MEANING OF NON-BRAHMINS.

Another question by Mr. S. N. Angadi (Belgaum District) about the number of Non-Brahmin Public Prosecutors in the Central and Southern Divisions elicited information from the Home Member that he included in the category of Non-Brahmins all those who were not Brahmins including Christians, Parsis, etc. This reply gave rise to a number of supplementary questions, but the President intervened and put an end to them.

Before the Council proceeded with the discussion of the Children's Protection Bill, the President announced that he had received a notice of an adjournment motion from Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) to enable the House to express its opinion on the grant of provincial autonomy. The President said he was constrained to withhold his consent to the motion as it was not a matter of urgent public importance. In regard to the subjects about which resolutions could be tabled the term of urgent public importance necessitating adjournment the motions should relate to questions arising within fifteen days of the date of the sessions when no resolutions could be sent up owing to 15 days' notice required by rules. The Council was aware that the question of further reforms had been before the Council since a very long time and cannot be made the subject matter of an adjournment motion.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

The Council proceeded with the discussion of the Children's Protection Bill. Clause 16 providing for the issue of warrants by Magistrates to search for children or young person in respect of whom information had been sworn in that they were being ill-treated, etc., was considered. Two amendments by Mr. Nariman providing that in the first instance the Magistrate may issue summons and in default of production in response to it issue warrants and that in case of *Pardanishin* ladies ordinarily issue summons and that in those cases production of children by agents instead of attending personally were adopted with slight modifications. Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji moved an amendment for increasing the amount of compensation payable to parents who had been wrongfully prosecuted from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 and for prosecuting false informants under the Penal Code. Mr. Pahalajani (Sukkur) requested Mr. Lalji to withdraw the amendment. Magistrates could exercise power under the Penal Code for prosecuting false informants without a specific provision and highest compensation payable under criminal law was only Rs. 50. The increase of compensation to Rs. 500 might deter persons reporting the cases of maltreatment of children. The Home Secretary opposed the motion on the ground that the amendment added to the penalty clause would require sanction of the Government of India. Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji maintained the amendment was necessary to ensure protection to poor parents from unjust harassment. The amendment was rejected. Mr. K. F. Nariman moved a minor amendment to clause 25 relating to the payment of fines by guardians instead of child or young person. The amendment was rejected after a brief discussion.

WHIPPING AS PUNISHMENT.

Mr. S. S. Dev (Dhulia) moved the deletion of a sub-clause in Section 27 providing the whipping of children or young person as an alternative punishment. Mr. Dev said the whipping was a brutal form of punishment and objectionable in all cases. In the case of children and young persons whipping could never be tolerated. Mr. A. Montgomerie, Home Secretary, opposed the amendment. Mr. Montgomerie said whipping as a form of punishment already existed under the Whipping Act The clause gave no new power to Magistrates. The whipping contemplated by the Bill was only as school discipline for juvenile offenders. Mr. M. R. Jayakar supported the amendment. He said:—"I rise to support the motion with all emphasis at my command. I regret I cannot follow the Home Secretary in the light-hearted manner in which he has spoken on this question. Government do not appear to realise that this question has now become bound up with the deepest self-respect of the Indian people. There are historic causes why it is so, but perhaps Government are ignorant of them. Flogging has become the token of our degration and if any member of this House is anxious to see to what brutal extent flogging can degenerate he has only to open the report of the Congress Enquiry Committee on the Punjab disorders and he will find pictures there showing how this form of punishment can become a ruthless, wicked and humiliating instrument in the hands of vile persons. I don't wish to remind this House of all horrors of those days, but let me tell the Government benches that Indians will stoutly resist any enactment which perpetrates this form of punishment. We are sorry that we cannot in this House wipe it out of our Statute Book altogether. That is our misfortune, but we shall certainly strain every nerve to prevent its repetition in any measure which we have power to pass or prevent in this House. I ask every Hon. member of this House to respect Indian sentiments in this connection and to see that this clause is deleted. (Hear, hear.)

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad) supporting the amendment was of opinion that whipping was the worst kind of punishment. As an Indian he would not be a consenting party to providing whipping as punishment. Mr. K. F. Nariman further supported the amendment and asked if whipping was the manner in which Government was going to give protection to children.

The Home Member, Sir Maurice Hayward opposed the amendment. He regretted that a lot of prejudice should have been introduced in the discussion. In Clause 9 passed by the Council a provision was made allowing parents and guardians to punish their wards by whipping if necessary. Whipping contemplated by the Bill was not the same as flogging administered in prisons. It was only as school discipline. Whipping was only a technical term for caning. He admitted that there were different opinions on the utility of whipping as a suitable form of punishment. It depended upon character of children dealt with. There were children who would be deterred from committing offences by whipping and there were young devils who would only be hardened and driven to commit more offences. If there was a strong opposition to whipping as a form of punishment the right course would be to have the Whipping Act repealed.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi) supported the amendment. He characterised whipping as a blot on the administration. The Home Member here intervened and said if it is a blot cut it off. The announcement was received with mild cheers and the amendment was carried.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi (Belgaum) moved an amendment to Clause 30. Mr. Dalvi desired that discretion to license out children should not be given to managers of certified institutions and that children should be allowed to live with respectable persons only with the object of their being educated or trained in an useful calling.

The Home Secretary said Government would accept the latter part of the amendment but oppose the deletion of the Clause giving discretion to managers of institutions. The Home Member pointed out that the provision was copied from the English Act and asked Mr. Dalvi if he pressed the first part of the amendment. Mr. Dalvi asked leave to withdraw the amendment in consideration of Government having accepted the latter part of his motion defining the objects for which children may be licensed out. In the annals of this Council for the first time leave was refused to Mr. Dalvi to withdraw his amendment Discussion continued and Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed supported the amendment which was put to vote and carried.

Mr. S. S. Deo (Dhulia) moved another amendment to the same Clause and wanted to provide that no child shall be allowed in licence to live with any person who did not belong to the same denomination of religion as the child concerned. Mr. B K. Dalvi (Belgaum) opposed the amendment as being superfluous in view of the provisions in Section 47 regarding religious instruction. The Home Secretary and the Home Member also opposed the amendment which was lost.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona) moved an amendment to Clause 37 relating to the inspection of certified schools by the Chief Inspector and his assistants and wanted to empower in addition the members of the Bombay Legislative Council and representatives of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State to represent the Presidency therein. The Home Secretary opposed the amendment on the ground it was unheard of in constitutional law that power of inspection should be given to members of legislature under local legislation. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed supported the amendment. The Home Member opposed the amendment. He thought it undesirable that a Hindu member should want to visit a Mahomedan institution and *vice versa*. He appealed to the House to allow Government to appoint visitors chosen from the members of the Council and other persons in respective locality under rules that would be made in respect of the Bill. The amendment was pressed to division and carried by 44 to 33 votes.

MR. PRADHAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan next moved for deletion of Clause 45 relating to the inspection of institutions for the reception of poor children. The clause provides that the Government-in-Council may cause any institution for reception of poor children or young persons supported wholly or partially by voluntary contributions and not liable to be inspected by or under authority of any Government Department to be visited and inspected from time to time by persons appointed by it for the purposes of securing health and welfare of children and sanitation of the premises. Any persons so appointed shall have power to enter the institution at all reasonable hours and to make a complete inspection thereof and of all registers and accounts relating thereto. Any person who obstructs him in the execution of duties shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50. Mr. Pradhan in moving the deletion of the above clause said the power given under the clause was likely to be abused particularly in times of political agitation. Inspections under the Section would degenerate into inquisitional visits by overzealous and not over scrupulous officers. It was also unnecessary since in the case of the manager of the institution such as contemplated under the Section who wilfully neglected or maltreated children he could be dealt with under penal clauses of the Bill. It was also a wholesome principle that Government should exercise no control over institutions to which they made no financial contributions. Innocuous sections like 144 C. P. C. have been misused and under the Municipalities Act power had been used to prevent peaceful picketting. If the object of inspection was to secure health and welfare of children donors of institution could be trusted to see that their donations were well-spent.

Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary opposed the amendment. He said the inner object of a clause was to provide for inspection of the institutions receiving orphans and other children and to see that there was no serious mismanagement. He repeated the statement he had made in the last session that in one particular orphanage in one year 100 per cent of the children admitted had died. Here Mr. Jayakar questioned the statement and asked Mr. Montgomerie to name the institution. Mr. Montgomerie said he would tell Mr. Jayakar privately if he wanted. Continuing said the Select Committee had restricted the purpose of inspection to securing health, welfare and sanitation of children. There was no room for the misuse of powers under section in view of this provision. It was the primary duty of the house to see that institutions receiving children did not flagrantly mismanage their affairs as to lead to avoidable deaths and disease. In many cases of mismanagement it was only due to ignorance and not to wilfulness. In several cases inspection by officials had led to an immediate improvement of conditions of children in these institutions. He had no ulterior motive as a Government official in pressing for the retention of the section. He was himself, a parent and looking forward to leaving India soon and going home to look after his own children. If he could look back upon his stay in India and know he has helped in making provision for better care of children he would be proud of it. The issue before the House is that steps should be taken for the efficiency of institutions receiving children. If institutions were to be allowed to be mismanaged in a particular case he had mentioned it was better that children were allowed to die at one stroke rather than to die a lingering death.

Mr. Jayakar supported the amendment Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General opposed the amendment. He pointed out that under the provision of the Bill Magistrate could entrust children to institutions other than certified institutions and in those cases it was desirable Government should have the means of satisfying themselves about the conduct of the institutions. The clause was not outside the scope of the Bill. When powers were given to Government it must be presumed Government officials exercising them would act in the legitimate discharge of their duties.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi) supported the amendment. He sympathised with the Home Secretary's desire to improve the institutions but he must also appreciate the opposition view point. The provision was superfluous and full of potentialities of abuse.

Khan Saheb Mansuri (Ahmedabad) opposed the amendment. He considered some kind of inspection of institutions receiving children was essential. He had visited certain national schools in Ahmedabad and because there was no inspection efficiency was at a discount and teachers and children were singing and playing about and wasting their time.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Thana) opposed the amendment. The Select Committee had considered the clause carefully and specially provided that inspection should be only for the purpose of health, welfare and sanitation. Mr. K. F. Nariman supporting the amendment pointed out that while it was true non-certified institutions could be entrusted by Magistrates with the care of children it followed that trust should be reposed in institutions chosen by Magistrates after great care. If Government asked for trust they should equally extend it to public institutions which came forward to look after children.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Poona) opposed the amendment. If the Swarajists distrusted the *bona fides* of the Government the Government would be justified in mistrusting the Swarajists who had entered the Council with object of obstruction. He appreciated the noble sentiments expressed by the Home Secretary and wished the Council to respond to it. The Hon. Jadhav, Education Minister, opposed the amendment. He denied that inspections of schools by Government officers were in any way inquisitorial in character. In his opinion Government inspection of schools were conducted admirably and on best lines. He cited the instance of the Ahmedabad Municipality having recently re-offered their schools for Government inspection as a testimony to the efficiency and desirability of such inspection.

Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji supported the amendment. Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association) supported the amendment and challenged the accuracy of the Education Minister's inference from the Ahmedabad Municipality's case.

MOTION LOST.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay) opposed the amendment. Mr. S. A. Bole (Bombay) moved a closure which the President accepted. The Home Member opposing the amendment said the clause had been fully debated. The Advocate-General had explained the legal aspect of the Section. The clause only gave an opportunity of inspecting institutions even to the members of the Legislative Council and in his opinion such an inspection would be welcomed by institutions. Donors also would welcome such an inspection. He appealed to the House to reject the amendment. The motion was pressed to a division and lost by 49 to 34 votes. Minor amendments to clause 45 by Messrs. R. G. Soman (Satara) and Husseinbhai Lalji (Bombay) were carried the latter amendment excluding accounts from being subjected to an inspection. Mr. Nariman next withdrew an important amendment he had tabled to the same clause.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

INTERPELLATIONS.

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR INSURANCES

The following questions were asked and replied to in the Council:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what amounts of premia for fire, marine and motor insurances separately were paid during the official year ending 31st March 1923 by all the departments under his control and the amounts that were paid respectively to—

(a) insurance companies incorporated in India; z z z z z

(b) insurance companies incorporated outside India?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) Rs. 205 were paid for fire insurance of grass and Rs. 1,716 of trust properties under management to companies incorporated outside India for fire insurances.

(b) Rs. 255 were paid for motor insurance to a company incorporated in India.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: Will the Hon. the Finance Member be pleased to state what amounts of premia for fire and marine insurances separately, on general stores sent out to Government by the High Commissioner for India were paid during the official year ending 31st March 1923, and the amounts that were paid respectively to—

(a) insurance companies incorporated in India;

(b) insurance companies incorporated outside India?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: It is not the general practice for stores supplied to the Governments in India by the High Commissioner to be insured. With regard to stores supplied to Provincial Governments any losses sustained are borne by the Central Government in consideration of the round surcharge of 1 per cent. added to the cost of the stores to cover this risk and other expenses.

The amounts actually paid in the year 1922-23 were:—

(a) Nil.

(b) Marine 3/6d. Fire nil.

The sum of 3/6d. covers premia paid on stores shipped to all Governments in India.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: Will the Hon. the Minister in charge of Excise be pleased to state what amounts of premia for fire, marine and motor insurances separately, were paid during the official year ending 31st March 1923 by all the departments under his control and the amounts that were paid respectively to—

(a) insurance companies incorporated in India;

(b) insurance companies incorporated outside India?

The Hon. Mr. A.M.K. Dehlavi: (a) Nil.

(b) Rs. 8,419-13-5 for fire insurance only.

4. Mr. K. F. Nariman: Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state what amounts of premia for fire, marine and motor insurances separately, were paid during the official year ending 31st March 1923 by all the departments under his control and the amounts that were paid respectively to—

(a) insurance companies incorporated in India;

(b) insurance compasies incorporated outside India?

The Hon. Mr. B.V. Jadhav: The only premium paid by the department under my control during the year 1922-23 was Rs. 100 *less* 15 per cent., bonus, i.e., Rs. 85 which was paid to the Bombay Branch of the Ge-

(Continued on page 10.)

WAR BETWEEN NEJD & HEDJAZ.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Since the beginning of the Sherifian Government there has always been a group of persons in India, especially in Bombay to advance the cause of the Sherif in this country. But the sentiments and opinions of the Muslims of India were so much clarified on this point that the Sherifian propaganda could make no headway among them. Now that the developments have taken place in Hedjaz these interested people are making a last effort to retrieve the lost ground and have begun to make themselves heard in the name of Sunnism, Hanifism, and such other institutions and are taking shelter under the hated beliefs of Wahabism. It has become, therefore, necessary to place the facts before the public and to show the genesis of the events taking place in Hedjaz so that the credulous people may not fall into the trap of these interested persons.

Nejd's Past and Present.

It was long ago that a man named Mohomed son of Abdul Wahab began to preach a new doctrine which is known to-day by the name of Wahabism. Although this man meant reforms in religion, yet his methods and beliefs were in some respects so different from the usual beliefs of the then Moslems that a feeling of sectarian hatred was the result of his preachings. He, however, succeeded in securing a large following among the wandering and semi-civilized tribes of the Central Arabia. These tribes had a characteristic ferocity about them and wherever they went, plunder and pillage was the result. At that time they did slaughter defenceless people and demolish tombs. These accounts with much exaggeration are recorded in some Urdu and Arabic books by their enemies. Now in India leaving aside pure partisans of Sherif if there are a few honest people who are fearing to-day plunder and pillage by Ibn Saud's army then these people certainly derive their conclusions on the basis of these coloured but to some extent true accounts.

Times, however, have changed. Out of the wandering tribes of Nejd is evolved a powerful organized and civilised nation. Ibn Saud has wrought wonders. He has brought about a vast change in the beliefs and habits of the Nejd people. He gave them law, order, education and unity. Ahmed Rehani is a recognised authority on Arab questions. He has travelled far and wide in Central Arabia and has lived and moved among all sorts of tribes. He has written a voluminous book named "Malukul Arab" (Rulers of Arabia). This great authority gives the following impressions of Ibn Saud and his country.:—

"Ibn Saud civilised the Bedouin tribes. They have given up their wandering habits and have taken to cultivation. He taught them the truth about Islam. The result was that villages and towns grew up, education became the order of the day and the whole country is enjoying perfect peace and order. To-day it is possible for a man to travel from north to south and from east to west of Nejd, a distance of nearly 600 or 700 miles, without being troubled by any man and without being asked even the why and where of one's journey.

There can be no greater mistake than to consider that Ibn Saud represents Wahabism in the original sense of the word. Ibn Saud is a man of merciful character and is endowed with special powers to make the best use of the circumstances in which he is placed. When he conquered Hail and Shemr no religious beliefs were enforced upon the conquered; in this part of the country there are thirty thousand men of Shia sect who live peacefully without being molested by the so-called Wahabis."

The above description throws sufficient light on the condition of Nejd of to-day.

Alsace Lorraine of Arabia.

The causes of the present war have religious, historic and political bearings. Between Nejd and Hedjaz are situated two districts called Alkhurma and Turba. In the long past they were under the suzerenity of the rulers of Hedjaz, but by and by their inhabitants embraced the beliefs of Nejds and gradually their sentimental connection with Nejd became stronger and stronger. Their ruler, who was a subsidiary of Hedjaz in former times, became more attached to Nejd till at last he rose in open rebellion to the Sherif of Mecca. The Sherif indulged in a continuous war of pillage and murder against these people so that they were forced to seek help from Ibn Saud. In the year 1919 Ibn Saud's armies advanced and defeated Sherifian army under Amir Abdullah's command. In the present attack on Taif also Khalid son of Sirr, the prominent Chief of these frontier tribes is siding with Ibn Saud. It should be mentioned here that Khalid bin Sirr is a relative of Husain but such is the treatment of Husain that with all his forces Khalid has thrown his lot with Ibn Saud.

(To be Continued.)

NEW GURDWARA BILL.

FORMULATED BY PANDIT MALAVIYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The "Bande Mataram" of Lahore learns from the most authorative source that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has formulated a "New Gurdwara Bill" acceptable to the Akalis and Udasis mohants Alike.

It is presumed the presence of Pandit Malaviya in Lahore at present is lending colour to the news and the vernacular newspapers are making special feature out of it.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay laid the Corner Stone of the Superstructure of the New Poona College Buildings on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Raja of Mudhol at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Poona and Kirkee Hunt Dinner at the Turf Club House on Tuesday.

GRAND EXHIBITION

OF

SHUDHA SWADESHI CLOTH

DURING THE DEWALI HOLIDAYS ONLY

12TH OCTOBER TO 26TH OCTOBER ENTRANCE FREE.

Prize of Rs. 1,000

is given away to anyone proving that the yarn used in the manufacture of our cloth is not spun at the mills.

Cloths manufactured at the **CALICO & JUBILEE MILLS** from yarns prepared at **the Mills** upto **100s Counts**
This exhibition is open with a view:—
(1) To give the opportunity to patrons of **SWADESHI** to buy **GENUINE SWADESHI CLOTH** during the DIWALI HOLIDAYS
(2) To convince the public of the Mills' ability to produce goods equal in quality to any foreign imported manufacture at competitive prices.
For the facility of the public we have opened **stalls all over BOMBAY** at the following places:—

1 **MANHAR BROS.**, Next to Share Bazar, Dalal Street, Fort.
2 **MANHAR BROS.**, Bazargate Street, Fort.
3 **BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Times Bldg.**
4 **DECCAN STORES**, Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market.
5 **BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES Branch Opp. Police Station, Crawford Market.**
6 **THE BHARAT UDYOG BHANDAR**, Next to Mangaldas Market.
7 **ASOKA SWADESHI STORES** Princess Street.
8 **HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES**, Kalbadevi Road.
9 **BHAGIRTHI STORES**, Kalbadevi Road.
10 **SHAH JAYANTILAL VIRCHAND**, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar.
11 **SHAH JAYANTILAL VIRCHAND**, Madhav Baug.
12 **SHAH PURSHOTUM LALUBHAI**, Next to Null Bazar Police Station,
13 **SHAH MEGHJI KARAMSI. Near Musjid Bunder Bridge.**
14 **THE RASTRIYA CLOTH STORES**, Near Tram Station, Thakurdwar
15 **THE GUJARAT STORES**, Girgaum Back Road.
16 **THE CALICO JUBILEE MILLS STALL**, Marina Mansion Near Chowpaty Bridge.
17 **THE BHAGIRTHI STORES** Golpitha, Sandhurst Road.
18 **THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES** Grant Road Corner.
19 **THE LAL BAUG STORES**, Lal Baug, Parel.
20 **SHAH JIVANLAL DOLATRAI**, Lower Parel Curry Road, Beneath the Bridge.
21 **SHAH BECHARDAS GANGJI**, Dadar Station B. B.
22 **MANHAR BROTHERS**, Near Railway Bridge, Ghat Kopar.
23 **SUMAN STORES**, Revashanker Jugjivan's Bungalow, Santa Cruz.
24 **SHAH KANJI KURSONJI**, Mulji Jetha Market Gopal Gali,.
25 **BABU BRIJ BEHARI MURLIDHAR**, Moolji Jetha Market. Shaikh Memon Street,

No one buyer will be supplied with goods worth over Rs. 100/- at a time. Discount at the rate of **half anna per rupee** specially given for the occasion.
Stock being limited we request the public to avail of the opportunity before it is too late.

MARVELLOUS RESPONSE.

NEARLY HALF THE STOCK EXHAUSTED WITHIN FOUR DAYS.

LATE COMERS WILL BE DISAPPOINTED.

N. B.—Printed PRICE LIST will be supplied at the stall on request. For further particulars write to (1) **The Ahmedabad Jubilee & Calico Mills Shop, Mulji Jetha Market Pragraj Galli, Telephone No. 23763.** (2) **Sheth Dhirajlal Vrajlal., Mulji Jetha Market., Champa Galli.**

NEW POONA COLLEGE BUILDING.

SIR L. WILSON LAYS CORNER-STONE.

REPORT OF SHIKSHANA PRASARAK MANDALI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 14.

It was nine o'clock in the morning. The sun shone brighter on the beautiful Shamiana erected on the New Poona College grounds by the side of the newly-built Tilak Road, adjacent to the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya and, on a piece of land obtained by the College through the intervention of Lok. Tilak. On one side the Parvati Hills reared up the historic temples overlooking the scene below with more than usual grandeur; on the other the Maharaja Bag, a small old fort, stood as a sentinel wearing a face of uncommon serenity. To the back lay in dark and grim depth what is historically called as the "Treasure-well" and all around the pandal were to be seen the plinths of the would-be buildings of the College just peeping out as it were. In front, spread out the wide play-ground of the College clothed with grass, the sprouting pavillion silently commanding it from a corner.

It was in the midst of this scene that His Excellency performed the august ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the New Poona College of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali. There was then gathered in the tent the gentry, the nobility, the aristocracy, the intellect, the trade, the medicine, the surgery, the authority, indeed every quality of the city. Executive Councillors, Ministers, Councillors, past and present members of the Assembly. Government officers high and low, professors of local Colleges too numerous to mention individually, had graced the ceremony by their presence. The students of the College brought up the rear as though of the assembly. The pandal was decorated somewhat in a stoical fashion, but the painting which represented artistically the motto the Society viz. "Successful performance of the undertaking" made up for every other want of special adornment.

Exactly at 9, His Excellency's motor car arrived at the Shamiana. He was received in a befitting manner by Diwan Bahadur Godbole, the Vice-chairman, in the absence of the Chairman, Dr. Bhandarkar. The assembly rose when the party entered the pandal in State, H. E. took his seat, shook hands with those on the dais, talked to them in a low tone *a la mode*. Diwan Bahadur Godbole then rose, after welcome-songs chanted by girl students, to accord a formal reception to the Governor. In doing so, he narrated the history of the Society since 1883, described its present state and outlined its future wants.

The Secretary afterwards read a short account of the Mandali uptodate.

WORK OF THE MANDALI.

The following are extracts from the account:—

The Shikshana Prasrak Mandali was registered as a Society on the 5th February 1888 with the following objects:—(1) To popularise and cheapen education (2) To start private schools, (3) To take existing ones under its supervision, (4) To encourage Marathi literature, (5) To found Marathi instruction on a sounder footing, (6) To adopt such other measures as might seem desirable for carrying out the above-mentioned objects. The Managing Council of the Mandali has been presided over since its very foundation by Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, K.C.I.E., LL.D. Accordingly it took over the management of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya which had been started five years earlier on the 1st January 1883 by a body of Vernacular Trained teachers, determined to devote themselves to the cause of education taking only bare maintenance wages. The school was to commemorate the services of the late Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar, the pioneer on this side of India of private enterprise in the field of education. The excellence of the work of the school induced parents in ever increasing numbers to choose our school for their children. The co-operation between the teachers and the guardians was perfect; the relations between the teachers and the pupils were those of deep affection.

Gradually the Primary School ripened into a full High School, and in 1896 when the first batch was sent up for the Matriculation, all the eleven passed, the late Dr. V. S. Ghate, M.A. (Cantab.), D. Litt. (Paris). Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College, standing first in the Presidency and winning the first Jagannath Shankarshet Sanskrit Scholarship.

The silently beneficent work of the School continued to find increasing favour with the public. The number of students that the High School sent up for the Matriculation rose to 110 by 1914, and it appeared that the time was ripe for starting a new College to provide for their higher education especially in view of the fact that the existing Colleges were hopelessly overcrowded. When on the 19th June 1915, His Excellency Lord Willingdon opened the magnificent building for the school, he urged the Mandali to go forward with a determination to overcome difficulties "until the school becomes one of the most efficient colleges of our Province." The Mandali had the good fortune of welcoming Lord Willingdon the very next year on the 14th June 1916 to peaform the Opening Ceremony of the present New Poona College Buildings.

The College had supplied a long-felt want. Within ten days that the College was opened the F. Y. Classes were full to the brim, and admissions had to be refused. The very next year the limit was raised from 200 to 240 for the First Year Classes. In 1919 the limit for the Inter Arts Class was raised from 120 to 150. In 1922 the limit for the F. Y. Classes was again raised from 240 to 300. In 1924 the limit for the B. A. Classes was raised from 150 to 200. The table below gives the total number of students admitted from 1916 to 1924:—

1916	.....	236
1917	.....	320
1918	.....	418
1919	.....	376
1920	.....	404
1921	.....	367
1922	.....	463
1923	.....	490
1924	.....	521

It may be interesting to note that our of these 73 belong to the Backward Classes and one belongs to the Mahar community and is now studying in the B. A. Class.

The Mandali have always regarded that the ideal before students should be the ideal of true citizenship of which academical success forms only a part.

(1) Your Excellency rightly pointed out in the Convocation address that the first duty of a citizen is to be able to defend his country. In this connection Your Excellency will be pleased to know that even the two platoons which have been allotted to our College in the University Training Corps have proved insufficient for the needs of our College as admission has to be refused to many students who have to go away disappointed. We shall be very happy when we are allowed to have a third platoon. We pray Your Excellency to move in this matter. The two platoons are officered by Prof. Karmarkar and Prof. Deodhar who are Second Lieutenants.

(2) The excellent movement of Scouting which gives so many opportunities for social service was enthusiastically taken up by us from the very beginning. Mr D P. Joshi, B.A., a past-student of our College, was selected by the Scout Council to go to Gilwell Park to take up the course in Scouting there, and he has since become a holder of the Wood-badge. As a result of his untiring efforts Scouting has taken deep root in the social life not only of our College and School but also of the whole of Poona.

(3) Another outlet for social service was opened by the Students' Co-operative Stores founded in 1919 where College and School students work honorarily under the guidance of Prof. Naralkar to supply Indian goods at a rate "Cheaper than the cheapest in the market" to their fellow-students. The sales usually run up to Rs. 12,000 a year, and the Stores has been able not only to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. to its shareholders but to put up an artistic building of its own out of the profits. We can say that our Stores, so far as educational institutions are concerned, is the most splendid success in the field of co-operative effort.

(4) The students get lessons in self-government through the College Gymkhana which they manage themselves with the advice of Prof. Deodhar of Quadrangular Cricket fame. In the Inter-Collegiate Sports our College won both the Individual and the General Championship trophies in 1922 and the Individual Championship trophy in 1923. An extensive play-ground of about 15 acres has been prepared, and a suitable pavilion will be ready for use before the end of the year, the work upto the plinth having been already completed.

After the statement was read, Mr. Godbole requested H. E. the Governor to perform the eremony. After laying the corner stone, His Excellency addressed the gathering.

Principal N. M. Shah suitably thanked His Exrellency and other distinguished guests. There and then a few donations were announced for the building. Messrs. Ranade contractors have given Rs. 5,000 for the building and Rs. 20,000 for scholarship in technical education in memory of the senior member of the Ranade family. Sardar Natu got announced a gift of two thousand, Mr. Manke, contractor of one thousand. Some other donations also were declared.

After garlanding the Governor and distribution of pan-supari, the National Anthem was sung by the Scouts. And then the gathering dispersed.

RESTORATION OF RAILWAY SERVICES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

The Traffic Manager, O.R. Railway, wires from Lucknow under date 14th.:—

Through running of passenger trains has been established between Dehra Dun and Saharanpur via Lhaksar. Through running of trains between Naini Tal and Balawali is not yet possible. Transhipment of passengers at the breach at mile 480 between these stations over a pontoon bridge is expected from the 16th instant. There has been rain for the past twenty-four hours and the effects of this are awaited. Two passenger trains are being run each way daily between Bareilly and Balwali via Chanbausi and Moradabad. On the Cawnpore branch transhipment of passengers and luggage is only expected from the 16th instant over a pontoon bridge. Through communication by broad and meter gauge trains is not possible till about the 15th November.

On the Garhmukhtesar Kankhather section of the Delhi Branch and Rajghat-Narora section of the Aligarh Branch and at the breach near Kalghar between Moradabad and Bareilly the position is unchanged and through communication is still interrupted. On all sections on which through running of trains has been restored local booking of goods traffic has been allowed.

TRIAL OF AN EDITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

Before Mr. C. H. Disney, 1st Class Magistrate, hearing of the case against Mengal Singh, editor of "Guri Ghantal", who was charged under Section 153-A, I. P. Co., on a charge of creating enmity between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects, came up yesterday. Mr. W. G. Clarke, Senior Superintendent of Police, was first examined. He said that he had lodged complaints against the accused in pursuance of the sanction he had received from His Excellency the Governor in Council. Cross-examined he stated that nothing had been brought to his notice in the course of his investigation as to the authorship of the articles in question. He admitted that certain articles of similar tone and complexion might have appeared in other newspapers.

Mr. S. K. Banerjea, Government Translator, examined, said that he was thoroughly conversant with Urdu and said that the articles in question must have been written by a man with special training and great ability.

TENANTS' PLIGHT.

PLEA FOR RENT ACT EXTENSION.

BOMBAY SUPPORTS MR. NARIMAN'S BILL.

Under the auspices of the social service League a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening in the hall of Servants of India Society, to support Mr. Nariman's Rent Act Bill. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

In opening the proceedings, the chairman deplored that Mr. Addyman was not allowed to move his resolution in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council by the combination of the Sindhi members and Government officials though in the same session the Rent Restriction Act was passed giving protection to Karachi. The result of this bungling was that hundreds and thousands of non-residential tenants had been served with notices either to vacate or to agree to give an increase of 100, 200 or 300 per cent. He had just come from the Municipal Schools Committee meeting held that afternoon, and he would say that even Schools Committee were inundated with notices from greedy landlords either to vacate the buildings occupied for school purposes for children or to pay increased rents. For instance, a school building for which they were paying Rs. 120 all along, the landlord had asked for Rs. 200 or threatened to vacate. The Schools Committee had seen the wisdom of agreeing to pay to the landlord's demand of Rs. 200. Incidentally he referred to the Rent Act as was amended in the last session of the Legislative Council referring to Sind that there was a clause which gave retrospective effect from August 1922 empowering landlords to turn out sub-tenants. Unfortunately, he said, this had escaped the notice both of the Press and the public. He hoped in Mr. Nariman's Bill no such loophole would be allowed. Continuing he said, people from Gujerat, Kathiawad, Sind, and Maharashtra came to Bombay to eke out their living and if they were penalised by landlords it would affect not Bombay City proper but all those provinces combined. He therefore appealed to the elected members representing the constituencies from Sind, Karnatak, Gujerat and Maharastra to support Mr. Nariman's Bill as in so doing they would be safeguarding the interests of their own kith and kin who are earning their livelihood in Bombay.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the tenants of Bombay, called under the auspices of the Social Service League, protests against the attitude of the Government officials and some members of the Swaraj Party with regard to Mr. J. Addyman's Bill in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council for extending the period of the Rent Acts in respect of non-residential premises, and emphatically asserts that such an extension is necessary in the interest of the general public, only a small minority of which consists of landlords."

PLIGHT OF TENANTS.

Mrs. Hodgkinson said they had met that evening to signify their sympathy and support to Mr. Nariman's Rent Act Bill and to express their eager hope and their earnest desire that the Rent Act should be extended. The necessity for the Rent Act was greater to-day than it was at the time of the inception. House shortage, lack of employment and adverse business conditions prevailed in the city. They sought the greater good of the larger number. The vast majority of the citizens of Bombay were tenants and for them the protection of the Rent Act was imperatively necessary. The fortunate folk who possessed palaces or could easily afford to pay the rentals on Malabar Hill or Cuffe Parade might not realise it. But they, who knew what life actually was for the poor and lower middle-class in that great city understood full well the importance of that protective measure. They were called "Rent Act Agitators" as they sought to guard the tenants' interests, and it had been demonstrated to them that it was a difficult and dangerous thing to interfere with vested interests.

ENTIRELY A CIVIC QUESTION.

An attempt had been made, continued the speaker, to lend a political colour to their activities and Politics, she said, did not enter into that question which was entirely a civic one. She confessed, she personally was in that matter primarily concerned with the interests of her own electors and of the European and the Anglo-Indian community. She appealed to the nominated members in the Legislative Council, who represented these interests, to support Mr. Nariman's Bill. If the Government viewpoint and that of those they represented was not identical, she appealed to those nominated members to realise distinctly where their own duty lay. She hoped, each conscientious councillor would see that, that was no hour for neutrality. That issue could not be shirked, it was one of the gravest and most serious in the annals of the city She appealed to the Swaraj Party and its leader, Mr. M. R. Jayker, not to make the Rent Act Bill a party question. She also appealed to the Ministers sitting on the Government Bench, who were also elected members, to champion the tenants' cause.

IS RENT ACT DEFECTIVE?

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in seconding the resolution said when it was said that the present Rent Act was defective and therefore it was not supported in the last session of the Council, he thought it was only an inaccurate statement. If it was an imperfect measure, it was the duty of those who thought so and did not allow Mr. Addyman to introduce his Bill, to permit him to do so first and then to make it perfect according to their choice. In the House of Commons, in 99 cases out of 100 the members allowed permission to a member to introduce his Bill except under extraordinary circumstances when it was likely to stink in the nostrils of the majority of members. He submitted with due deference to those who opposed introduction of Mr. Addyman's Bill in the last session that it was a weak excuse on their part. The electors, he said, had to be wide awake in regard to this question. He hoped Mr. Nariman's Bill would not meet the same fate and if it did, he said it was time to change the Constitution of the Council and thus modify the rights of vested interests. He had read an article the other day in the "Bombay Chronicle" in regard to unemployment in Bombay, which very vividly described the sufferings prevailing in the city among the middle-class, and he hoped the Councillors would bear in mind the dire economic situation at present prevailing in the city while discussing the bill.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, in supporting the resolution, said the middle-class constituting clerks, mehtas, etc., got hardly Rs 50 or Rs. 60 per month and if Mr. Nariman's Bill was not passed, they would have to send away their families to their countries out of Bombay and thus many families would be broken up and the clerks would have to live in some *vishis* or in a single room rented by half a dozen of them.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. N. M. Joshi then moved:—

"In view of thousands of notices already served and operated upon by landlords on tenants owing small business concerns and shops asking them either to vacate or to pay 200 to 600 and even more per cent enhanced rents, and in view of the utter helplessness of such tenants to secure premises elsewhere and their consequent entire ruin thereby, this meeting urges the Government of Bombay to reconsider the question seriously and to bring forward an urgent official measure in the next session of the Legislative Council to extend the period of the Rent Acts in respect of non-residential premises."

EDUCATE, ORGANISE AND AGITATE.

Mr. Joshi urged the tenants to practise the three principles, viz:—educate, organise, and agitate. He said, he was surprised to read in the "Bombay Chronicle" from the pen of a landlord that the landlords had a right of private property. Mr. Joshi submitted there was nothing like unqualified and unrestricted right of private property. As a landlord could not erect a building above a certain height so he could not as well charge rent above a certain standard. He urged the tenants to join the Tenants' Association in their thousands, and thus organise and agitate through that body for the exercise of their rights.

Mr. P. R. Lele seconded and said the name "landlord" was a misnomer. He was really a capitalist, a monopolist, a cornerer, and a profiteer. The poor and the middle-class were the real creators of wealth and they should have their dues.

The resolution was put to votes and was passed unanimously.

PLEA FOR SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Prof. H. L. Kaji then moved:

"This meeting wholeheartedly supports Mr. Nariman's Bill for extending the period of the present Rent Acts in respect of residential premises to be introduced in the current sessions of the Council, and urges the Government and all members of the Council to do likewise. This meeting further urges the Government to take, in the meantime, such measures as would bring about a speedy development of the suburban areas and sufficient provisions of cheap sanitary houses for the poor and the lower middle class people."

Prof. Kaji said instead of agitating, the tenants should appoint a Housing Enquiry Committee and investigate individual cases of tenants, and thus statiscally put the case of the tenants before Government and capitalists. The result, of his own investigations was that at present an average tenant paid 18 per cent of his income as rental and if the Rent Act was abolished the probability was that it might rise to 30 per cent.

Dr. Darnwalla seconded and the resolution was passed unanimously.

It was also resolved to authorise the president to forward the above resolutions to the Governor of Bombay, the Bombay Legislative Council and to all proper authorities concerned.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

RENT ACTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We thank you for giving your support to the cause of tenants in connection with Mr. Nariman's Bill to extend the Rent Acts for three more years. I shall thank you again if you please publish the enclosed copy of the letter which a few tenants who voted for Swarajist candidates at the last Council elections have addressed to Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly.

I hope all parties in the Bombay Council (including Government) will support Mr. Nariman at least during the preliminary stage of introduction. If there are any genuine grievances of the landlords, we are quite willing that they be considerered; but the stage to consider them will arise after Mr. Nariman's Bill is read a first time. Having been Mr. Jayakar's lieutenant in 1923 in organising the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, I make a special appeal to all members of the Swaraj Party to support Mr. Nariman *en bloc*.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

Star Mansion,
P. O. Grant Road.

LETTER TO PANDIT MOTILAL.

To,
Pandit Motilal Nehru, Esqr., M.L.A.,
Anand Bhavan,
ALLAHABAD.

Sir,

We have been extremely grieved to read your memorandum circulated to the Bombay Swaraj Party which was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 19th August. The position of landed property in Bombay is cardinally different frm that in the mofussil. Even amongst cities of the world, Bombay is exceptional. We hope the statement of Sir M. Vishveshwaraiyya has been brought to your notice that of all the citie sfor which he had statistics Bombay is the most densely populated. Bombay is at once London plus Birmingham or Manchester. No up-country city can bear comparison with Bombay. Even Calcutta and Rangoon cannot fully answer to Bombay. Bombay is at once, the metropolis of the Presidency, the gateway of India, the chief commercial city and also the greatest Industrial city. Added to this is the fact that Bombay cannot expand, because it is a very narrow strip of land. It can only grow northwards, with the result that people have to live even twenty and thirty miles away from places of business and have to travel at the deily risk of having their fingers jammed in the doors of trains. Every circumstance contributes to the hardship of tenants who must come here for the mere necessity, who ask nothing more than decent cages to leave in, who make all the wealth of the wealthy and make the landed property valuable and are still damned as birds of passage, and who are now to be denied even what they may be able to secure out of their numbers by virtue of the misconceived application of the sacred principle of "protection of the minorities."

The landed property in Bombay is really the property of the whole Presidency if not of the whole country. We are not enamoured of socialism, but the Land Acquisition Act, the Bombay Municipal Act, The Improvement Trust Act and the Davelopment Act are all pieces of socialistic legislation. In a city like Bombay these are necessary measures, because the unrestricted or inalienable rights of property, that have their justification in the mofussil, cannot govern the land in Bombay. . . . We are humble men but are forced to doubt the applicability to the landlords of Bombay of the sacred principle of "the protection of minorities." The minorities are to have their essential rights safeguarded so that they should not be rushed or overwhelmed by the majorities. And we beg to submit, the minorities must be inherent minorities if they are to have the benefit of this rule. Sikhs and Christians and Parsis are minorities. But landlords and tenants are no more a minority and a majority than are the members of the I.C.S., and the Indian people. You will not maintain that lawyers and litigants are a minority and a majority. You will not maintain judges and lawyers to be a minority and a majority. You will not say the Directors of a limited Company are a minority and shareholders a majority or, the shareholders a minority and the labourers a majority. Numerous illustrations can be cited to show the inapplicability of the sacred principle of 'the protection of minorities' to cases where the parties vary in number. Indeed in most of these cases, the majority require protection against the organised strength of the minority. The correct analogy in respect of landlords and tenants of Bombay is that of the Directors of a Railway company and the passengers. You know that it is not the minority viz., the Directors of a Railway company who are in need of protection but precisely the majority viz., the passengers. In Bombay the landlords are monopolists while the tenants are the community who are in the hollow of the monopolists' hands.

Consider the demand of the landlords and contrast is with that of the tenants. The tenants only ask one of the barest necessities at a reasonable cost, and contend that the 'unearned incement' should rather go to them than to the monopolist. You will admit that when the state has something to be given, the first claim is of the most needy. Every body must have bread before any body should have cakes is not the copyright principle of socialists. It is a purely human principle and socialists were wise in the day to appropriate it. Even Mr. Baldwin the present English leader of Conservatives has admitted and recommended it to his party. "Give us a place where we can eat our bread without being spied by others, and for that purpose we are entitled to the first charge on any unearned increment," begs the tenant. "Mine is the right and I must have the whole advantage even of the unearned increment; I care a two penec if my undisputed enjoyment of my legal right entails untold hardship on the real producers of wealth," maintains the landlord. Whose cause are you going to take up?

Are "we poor people" to be always called upon to suffer in the name of Swaraj? Are the rich not to forgo a little "prospective" income even for a short time? It is the tenants of Bombay that have put the Swarajists of Bombay into Councils: take everyone Mr. Patel, Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji, Mr. Nariman, Dr. Velkar, Mr. Poonjabhoy. Almost all the volunteers who worked at these elections were tenants. After doing these things, are the tenants to be thrown overboard by the leaders of the Swaraj Party? Hearts-searching has already begun in this connection. We have still hopes that you will tell Mr. Jayakar to protect us the tenants who are in the real need of protection, at present and in the near future.

What after all is it that we ask? We only ask for a further period of three years the protection which alone has kept many of us in comparative comfort. The newly erected buildings area inhabited by persons leading an enforced single life, with the inevitable consequences of hotel food, non-attendance in illness, immorality and insanitation. "Families have to live in the neighbourhood of inns and even of women of questionable repute." The removal of the existing protection will only make both old and new buildings open to these evils. The present days are the worst for us workers. Trade depression is extensive, unemployment rife and daily increasing. We have not touched the bottom and persons with knowledge do not expect favourable conditions to return for five years. For these five years, in other words, upto the end of the year 1928, the existing protection must continue.

It has been suggested that an improved measure is in contemplation. We think it an impossibility in the present state of things. We are passing through a veritable crisis and cannot know what in the speculative region can benefit us. At some future date perhaps three years hence (let us hope) the time may come when we shall be able to discuss these things with a definite mind. As a lawyer you know that a measure once passed goes into the hands of courts. Very often the legislature means one thing and the courts hold another thing. The same section is, not infrequently, interpreted differently by different judges. Even the present Rent Acts have been substantially whittled down by the Bombay High Court. In nine cases out of ten that are taken to the High Court, the landlord wins. Still, the Rent Acts have on the whole protected the poor tenants who must have protection even according to Mr. Jayakar himself a landlord. We cannot, therefore, agree for the present to a proposal even of an improved measure. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush. If the proposed measure be intended to be permanently placed on the statute book, it will be another matter. Even such a measure cannot be considered in the present conditions. Our present need is nothing but a continuation for four or five years more of the same protection as we have had for these six years.

The last but probably the most important point we want to emphasise is one which appears to have been kept from your knowledge. The small landlord, who has a claim on your and our sympathy, has been mercilessly driven out. The few small landlords, in whose name repeal of the protection given by the Rent Act is being asked, are in daily danger of being gulped in either by rich neighbours or by the Improvement Trust. To-day the biggest landlord in Bombay is the Government, and the Swaraj Party has, by allowing five of its members to remain neutral and two to go directly against, effectively "supported the Government against the bulk of the Swarajists voters of Bombay." Is this what you stand for? and is it for this that we gave our votes to candidates with the name of the "Congress" on their lips, without asking a single question, about our interests?

YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANTS.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

(Continued from page 8.)

neral Accidental Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited (incorporated in Great Britain), for the insurance of a motor car belonging to the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

SENATE OF BOMBAY UNVERSITY.

Mr. P.G. Joshi (East Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state the number of (1) Europeans, (2) Hindus, (3) Parsis and (4) Mahomedans, respectively among the nominated members of Senate of the Bombay University?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: The information required is as follows:—

Europeans	23
Hindus	24
Parsis	18
Mahomedans	12

NEW PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahal District):—Will Government be pleased to give the numbed of new primary schools opened during the year 1922-1923 in—(a) Panch Mahals District, (b) the province of Gujarat, (c) the province of Sindh, and (d) the whole of the Presidency?

The Hon. Mr. B.V. Jadhav: (a) nil. (b) Local Board 2 plus Municipal 1, equal to 3; (c) Local Board 46 (Inclusive 15 schools transferred from other places) plus Municipal 13, equal to 59; (d) Local Board 57 (Inclusive of 15 schools transferred from other places) plus Municipal 79 (Includes 14 schools started by the Dhulia Municipality under the Free and Compulsory Education Scheme) equal to 136.

TEACHING OF THE KORAN.

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that they have refused to share with the Bombay Municipality the cost of the teaching of the Koran in Municipal schools?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: yes.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION BY GOVERNMENT TEACHERS.

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola (Bombay City): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they made a rule that the services of a teacher in the service of Government or a local body should not be utilised for imparting religious instruction?

(b) Are they aware that Urdu teachers in the Bombay Municipal Urdu Schools teach Koran reading outside school hours?

(c) Are they aware that most of the Moslem parents will not send their children to primary schools unless Koran reading is taught there?

The Hon. Mr. B.V. Jadhav: (a) and (b) Government have made such a rule, but hitherto have not enforced it in the case of the Urdu Schools of the Bombay Municipality, where Koran reading is a part of the school curriculum and is taught by the school teachers as part of their ordinary duties.

(c) Government are aware that Moslem parents are generally unwilling to send their children to schools in which provision for Koran reading has not been made.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THANA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Municipality proposes to introduce electric light in the town. Letters are submitted to the tax-payers for opinion, whether it should be introduced or not, with an additional burden of Rs. 8000 a year. Reply thereto is solicited within 8 days from the date of receipt. Silence on their part will be considered as their full consent. Now here I request them to ponder over the riddle, whether the Municipality, which is not able to make any arrangement for water, drainage and such other things of 'prima facie' importance on account of its stringent financial position, without resorting to new taxation (like terminal tax—Thanks, it is cancelled owing to the pressure of public opinion or the present octroi schedule- can introduce the electric light. Further more electricity means fire alive in the town. What about its extinction in case of emergency? Is the Municipality prepared to keep a fire brigade and meet its annual expenditure in its present state? Leaving the question of expenditure alone for a moment. I ask them whether the brigade will be of any service when the present water supply is not adequate enough to meet the ordinary demands of the town.

After reading this I hope the tax-payers will see that their approval or disapproval is noted in the Municipal Office within eight days.—Yours, etc.

A TAX-PAYER.

Thana, Oct. 12.

DADABHAI'S BIRTHPLACE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the enquiry of B.F.Y. in your esteemed paper of 10th October, re. Dadabhai Naoroji's birthplace, Dadabhai himself in a letter to Bai Ratanbai Edalji Banji the sister of the late J.N. Tata wrote some years back trat he was born in Bombay, though he looked upon Navsari as his *Vatan*. His own testimony settles the question of his birthplace. An interesting article on Dadabhai's family-history is being prepared by a well-known expert in Parsi-history and it will appear shortly in a well-known nationalist journal.—Yours etc.,

JEHANGIR B. DORDI.

Navsari, Oct. 12.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, Oct. 15.

The Mysore Representative Assembly meeting was resumed to-day at 12. Dewan Banerji presiding. There were about 45 interpellations. One member asked whether Government was aware of the prohibition of the slaughter of cows in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions and in Afghanistan and whether Government of Mysore was disposed to adopt effective measures in introducing the said prohibition in that State.

The reply from the Government was that it was not practicable at present to introduce prohibition.

The most important questions discussed today related to the remission of land revenue in the parts affected by droughts and floods.

The question of the training of the village officers was also discussed.

Some members advocated increase in the cocoanut cultivation.

INTRODUCTION OF PARTY SYSTEM.

A first attempt towards the introduction of the party system in the deliberations of the Mysore Representative Assembly has been made at this session by the formation of an association called "The Progressives." The aims and objects of the party are said to be to seek further constitutional reforms so as to make the Representative Assembly the principal Legislature in the State and to endeavour to secure full freedom of speech and of the Press and to secure proper protection for individual liberty. One of the main objectives of the party will be to promote harmony, fellowship and good-will among the different communities. All members of the Party shall vote upon all questions in such manner as may be decided before hand at a meeting of the party.

So far 71 members have indicated their desire to join the party but it is understood that the majority of the non-Brahmin members are holding aloof.

DEMAND FOR TODDY SHOPS REDUCTION.

At the afternoon session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, further representations by members were considered.

One representation prayed that the number of 'arrack' and toddy shops might be reduced in view of the great temptation to drink which exists when shops are locked at short distances. Government replied that they had every sympathy with the representation and gave an assurance that, when the licenses were issued next year the matter would be kept in view. Another representation related to the institution of Ayurvedic colleges at Bangalore and Mysore and to the appointment as physicians of candidates who had duly qualified there. Government replied that one College at Mysore would answer the purpose and declared that they would consider the representation to that extent.

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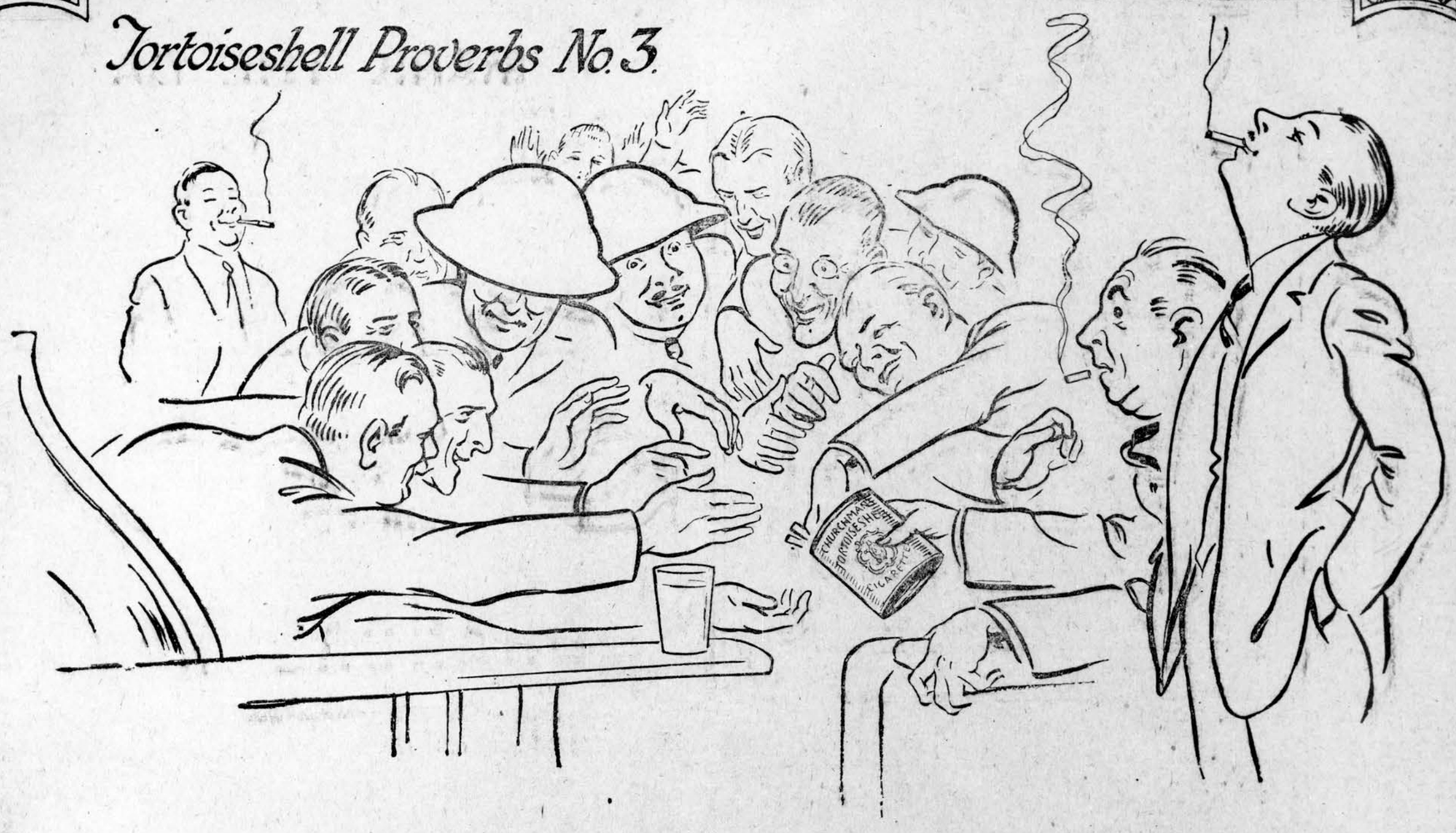

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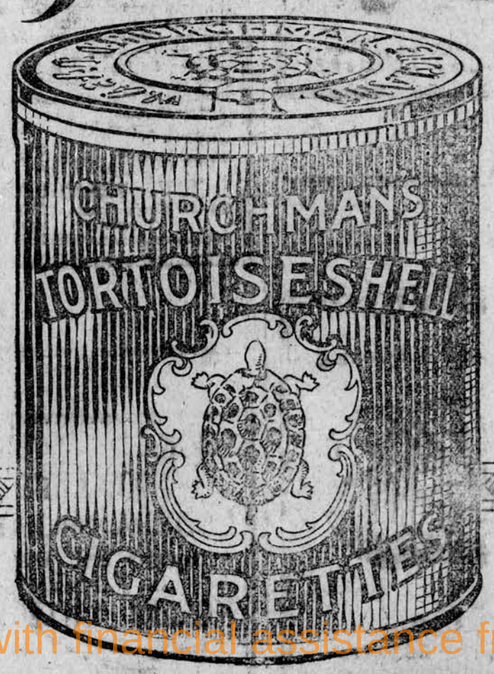

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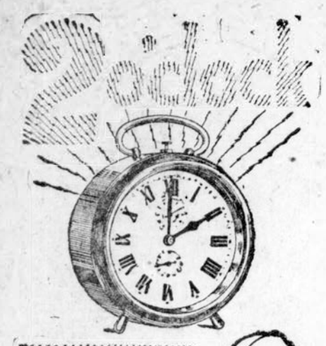

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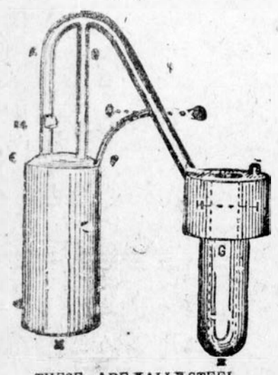

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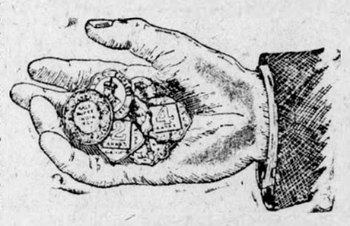

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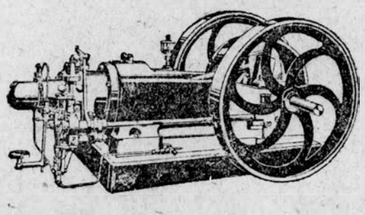

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